

## COULDN'T FIGHT US.

SPANIARDS, WOULDN'T HAVE A GHOST OF A SHOW.

What Uncle Sam Could Do in Event of War—Ready to Fight on Short Notice—Would Sweep Cuba and Speedily End the Struggle.

Military Campaign Outlined.  
Washington correspondence.

HATEFUL the Spanish people may think, the Spaniards know that Spain would be powerless to conduct a successful war with the United States. This country has "got the men, got the ships and got the money, too." Spain has a population of 20,000,000 and Spain has a population of 17,500,000. The United States is one of the richest countries on earth. Spain is practically bankrupt. One squadron of the United States navy (the North Atlantic) is superior in strength to the entire navy of Spain.

By the Spanish system of naval nomenclature what is reckoned by the American and English system as a first-class cruiser is called a battleship. Thus the Vizcaya and the other ships of its class are known to the Spaniards as battleships, but by the British and American standard are only first-class cruisers. Spain has only one ship which would be reck-



PREPARING TO DROP SUBMARINE MINES.

oned as a battleship according to the British and American standards. That is the antiquated Peloro, not an effective vessel. In comparing the naval forces of the two countries the difference in classification should be borne in mind. According to the Spanish system of rating

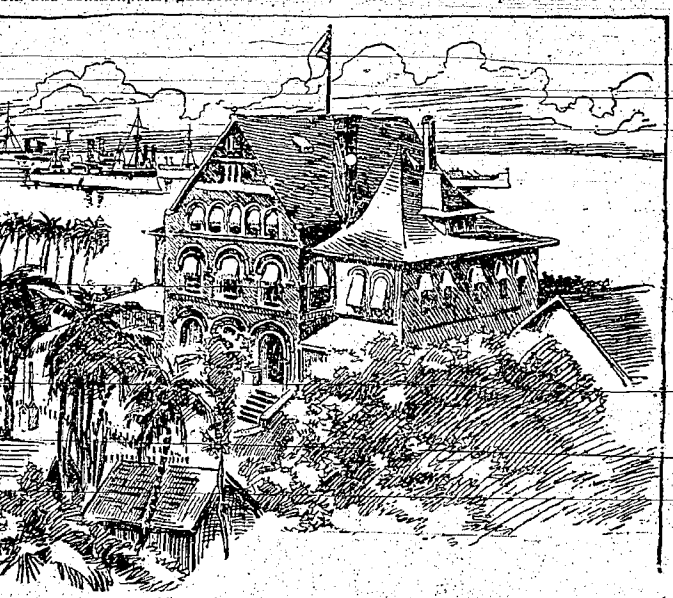
## UNCLE SAM: "IS THIS TREACHERY?"



Even if the Spaniards did, at some undoubted point, succeed in effecting a landing, any force which they could land from a fleet would be speedily overwhelmed. Then, there is the United States fleet, which could both help in the defense of the coast and operate against the Spanish fleet in the West Indies.

If the Spanish fleet came to the coast the American fleet would meet it off the point it aimed at and in all probability annihilate it. If the Spanish fleet concentrated in the West Indies, the North Atlantic squadron would meet it there and try to annihilate it. If the Spanish fleet split up, part coming to the coast and part going to the West Indies, the American navy would be able to leave enough vessels to assist the forts and the land forces in the protection of the seaboard, and could concentrate an overwhelming force against the part of the Spanish navy left in the West Indian waters.

Here is a list of our available vessels in the Atlantic: The battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts; armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn; second-class battleships Texas, the cruisers Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, Essex, Alliance, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Columbia and Minneapolis; gunboats Nashville,



AMERICAN WAR SHIPS IN THE HARBOR AT KEY WEST. The Court of Inquiry held its sessions in Government Building in the foreground. Trial by jury in the distance on the left.

Spain has eight battleships to our five, while according to our higher standard we have six battleships to her one, and that one "no good."

With its regular army and organized militia the United States could put into the field immediately an army of 150,000 men, and the full fighting strength of the "enrolled" militia which might be called upon in case of need is over 10,000,000 men. The army of Spain on a war footing is about 200,000 men.

In order to send to Cuba the 150,000 men with which she has been prosecuting her unsuccessful war there she has been obliged to resort to conscription and has sent out regiments composed of mere boys. Her legitimate military resources are exhausted, and in the event of a big war a levy "en masse" is all that is left her. This she claims, would give her 1,600,000 men. But even if there were such great discrepancies between the powers of the two nations Spain would still be at tremendous disadvantage in trying to carry on war across 3,000 miles of ocean against an enemy fighting within easy distance of its base of supplies.

The transportation and maintenance of troops in large numbers on a distant country is an undertaking fraught with difficulty and involving a tremendous expense. To maintain a powerful fleet of warships 3,000 miles from home is also an operation calculated to deplete even a well-stocked treasury.

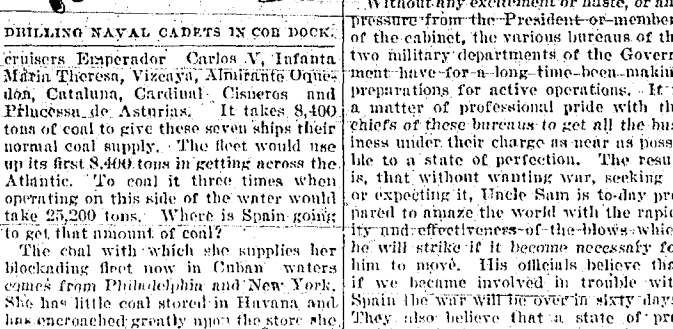
The supplying of food, medicines and military stores for the Spanish army in Cuba has been found so difficult and expensive from Spain that it has been done to a considerable extent by purchase in this country. If there were war with the United States no further supplies could go from this country to the Spanish army, and to convey stores and supplies from Spain if it is difficult in times of peace, what would it be with armed merchant men and swift cruisers sweeping the ocean on the lookout for prizes?

Wilmington, Newport, Vicksburg, Annapolis, Castine, Bancroft and Helona; dynamite vessel Vesuvius; torpedo boats Porter, Foote, Dupont, Cushing, Ericsson and Winslow, and the monitors Amphitrite, Terror and Puritan.

Meantime, in the Pacific ocean the United States has the battleship Oregon and the cruisers Olympia, Boston, Raleigh, Petrel, Baltimore and Bennington, the coast defense vessel Monterey and some old vessels. A portion of this force only would be necessary for a descent upon the Spanish possessions in the Philippines, where the insurgents are still in the field.

All this is giving Spain the benefit of every doubt as to her ability to make a fight. The probability is that there would be only one conflict, and that a short one off the harbor of Havana. Then it would be all over.

The most effective fleet that Spain could send over would consist of the armored



PHILLIP NAVAL CADETS IN COB DOCK.

## WILL NOT HELP SPAIN.

All Europe's Powers Refuse Her Even Their Moral Support.

Spain will receive no assistance whatever from any European Government in the event of war with the United States, her arising out of the destruction of the Maine or because of American intervention in Cuba. It is the general opinion of diplomats in London and other capitals that the disaster to the battleship Maine is having an effect to postpone instead of to hasten the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

According to London advices every European power received several weeks ago a frank, though informal, statement of American intentions in regard to the Cuban situation. It may be said without reserve that the policy thus disclosed met with no European opposition. This policy, as understood by the British foreign office, and outlined by British diplomats, is as follows:

The United States since last summer has been insisting that Spain must restore peace in Cuba. Finally, the Sagasta cabinet was given to understand that unless peace was in sight by March 1, the United States would actively intervene. This, while not technically an ultimatum, because it was not part of a formal diplomatic correspondence, was in effect, nothing less. The Spanish Government understood it, and so did every chancery in Europe. No European power gave any sign of willingness to protest in behalf of Spain, though the Spanish Government at first hoped to secure at least the friendly offices of Austria or France to interpose their good offices between the United States and Great Britain over various matters seem to have inspired the Spanish Government with a hope that some moral support, at least, might be obtained in London. The British Government has refused point blank to meddle in the matter.

## WAS A CUBAN VICTORY.

Spanish Loss 1,000 Killed and 1 Wounded at Holguin.

Reports of the recent battle at Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, have been received in Santiago de Cuba, have been received in Santiago de Cuba. Instead of the battle being a Spanish victory, as represented from Havana, it was a disastrous defeat, followed by a retreat on the part of the Spanish forces. This information is the cause for a great amount of rejoicing in New York-Cuban circles, because it would mean that the Spanish fleet would be annihilated.

Owing to the character of the country less than 2,000 of the Spanish troops could be brought into action when the Cubans opened fire, and the Cuban force of less than a thousand men could not be dislodged. Gen. Garcia's command did not reach the city until the fifth day after the fighting began. On this day the Spanish columns retreated in confusion, carrying the wounded to Holguin and leaving 200 dead on the field. The Cubans' loss in the five days' fighting was less than fifty killed. The real Spanish loss will never be known, as the dead and wounded were taken from the field at night. It is estimated that nearly one thousand were killed and wounded.

The Cubans in the field, according to the letters, are praying for the United States to strike a blow in order that they may attack Havana from the land.

## MARTIN ON THE STAND.

Defendant Tells the Part He Took in the Lattimer Shooting.

Sheriff Martin, on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa., went on the stand in his own defense Tuesday for the Lattimer shooting and told in detail the story of the occurrences on Friday afternoon, Sept. 10, and the conditions which led to them.

"One young fellow kept saying, 'Go on, go on.' This fellow I tried to arrest, but as I had my revolver in one hand and my proclamation in the other I had some difficulty in doing this. Then several men tried to grab me, and I was forced to use my revolver and another made a lunge at me with a knife. Then some one gave me a terrible blow on the side of the face and I was knocked down on my knees. Just then the shooting began."

## TO CHECK ROWDYISM.

National League Adopts Measures to Prevent Misconduct.

Most radical legislation was enacted Tuesday by the magnates of the National Baseball League, assembled at St. Louis in annual session. A measure for the suppression of obscene, indecent and vulgar language upon the ball field by players was adopted by the representatives of the twelve clubs present without a dissenting vote. The provision of this measure is most sweeping, and provides for the trial of guilty persons before a tribunal of three judges, to be known as the board of discipline, which shall punish the culprit either by suspension or expulsion for life.

## Will Ignore Judge Rogers.

The decision of Judge Rogers at Fort Smith, Ark., holding the United States Federal meat inspection law to be unconstitutional, apparently causes no concern to the officials of the Agricultural Department, under whose administration the law is executed. They regard the decision as one largely technical in character, and will not affect the practical operation of the law when applied to the inspection of meats intended for interstate traffic or export to foreign countries.

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## DIE IN A COLLISION.

Omnibus Filled with Pleasure Seekers Run Down by a Train Near Chicago.

Seven lives were snuffed out and two persons were seriously injured when an omnibus filled with pleasure seekers was struck by the New York express at the Western avenue crossing of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Blue Island, a Chicago suburb, at 8:50 o'clock Saturday night.

The nine persons were riding in a bus driven by George Sauerbier of Blue Island. Sauerbier's son and the other occupants were employees of the Bellair Stamping works at Harvey, four miles from Blue Island. They were going to Blue Island to attend the birthday party of Jennie Landgraf, daughter of Fred Landgraf, proprietor of the Union House. Louis Mauerbach, who was a playmate of the young woman, was the host of what was intended to be a merry surprise party. Fate intervened and the proposed frolic became a carnival of death.

The pleasure seekers left Harvey shortly after 7 o'clock. George Sauerbier, a veteran and experienced driver, was on the box. The occupants of the omnibus had no premonition of disaster, and as the wheels creaked in the snow on the lonely road they showed their good spirits by singing and laughing. The team was moving slowly west in Spalding avenue, which runs parallel with the Grand Trunk Railroad tracks, and turned into Western avenue, which crosses the tracks at an angle of 45 degrees.

The horses were almost on the tracks when Sauerbier saw the headlight of the express train rushing toward him. With a sudden fear the aged driver whipped up the animals desperately in the hope of clearing the danger line. But it was too late. When the horses were clear of the track and the omnibus half way over the engine crashed into the vehicle and seven lives were destroyed.

Richard Water, the engineer, applied the air brakes, but the velocity of the train forced the engine a quarter of a mile before it was brought to a stop. A horrible sight met the eyes of the train crew. They found the crushed and torn bodies of Fred Maserone and Jennie Willette. Hundreds of feet back was lying Thomas Hayes, terribly injured and unconscious, while strewn about were the other victims.

The first news of the collision which reached Blue Island was the appearance of the horses which ran wildly in Western avenue, dragging behind them the broken gearing of the bus. Foaming and puffing they galloped up the street and were sighted by Officer Harbeck, who stopped them. Officer Harbeck notified Chief of Police Ginnam, who called Mayor Rehm and Commissioner Beer. The party, which came from the appearance of the rig that it had been struck at a crossing, started for the railroad. On its way it met George Sauerbier, limping with pain, his head covered with blood. With tears he told of the disaster.

## GREEKS GIVE THANKS.

Rejoice in King George's Escape from Assassination.

The escape of King George of Greece from assassination has aroused a great patriotic outburst all over the country. Thanking services were held every where. The king, who was in the royal family in Athens were present.



KING GEORGE.

to give thanks for the king's escape. The metropolitan officiated and the ceremony was very impressive. The church was crowded with high state, military, and naval officers, members of the municipal government, and well-known residents of the city. All members of the royal family in Athens were present.

The police are scouring the country for the two men who attempted to kill his majesty. There has been a revulsion of feeling in favor of the king, who has been deeply unpopular since the war with Turkey. Telegrams have been received from everywhere in the provinces, expressing unfeigned indignation at the attack on the king. His majesty declines to believe that the crime was of Greek origin. No Greek, he says, would lift a hand against him, and if a conspiracy existed it had its origin abroad.

## TEN DEAD AT KALAMAZOO.

Fire and Explosion in a Drug House Make a Great Disaster.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., fire and an explosion in the Hall Bros. drug store, Saturday night, caused the death of ten men. A score are more or less injured, some with legs, hands or faces mangled or blown off, and others with their backs broken or maimed in some other way.

The building, a four-story structure, was occupied jointly by Hall Bros. and the Kalamazoo Paper-Box Company. The latter concern having the two upper floors. The total loss is about \$30,000, about \$25,000 being sustained by Hall Bros. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of nitrous ether, but the origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. The explosion shook the whole city, and the dead and injured were thrown from twenty to fifty feet.

## Telegraphic Brevities.

Prof. von Liesenmayr, the celebrated painter, died at Munich, Germany.

J. H. Ayres has been commissioned Mayor of Dyer, Ark., to fill the unexpired term of F. B. Love.

American type, although 50 per cent dearer than the English, is used in more than half the display work in printing offices in India.

Robert Kenny of Dickinson County, Kansas, will take a trip around the world as a result of a big apple crop last year, for which he received \$5,000.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.



At a reception given recently by a foreign minister a woman was discovered in the act of carrying off a large plate of chicken salad. She had slipped under a rich wrap which she wore and had proceeded as far as the outer door when a detective in the employ of the caterer headed her off. This is hardly an unusual occurrence. At the public receptions women thieves have been accustomed to steal china, silverware and even common dishes. So great has become the nuisance that these giving the reception no longer use their own dishes. A caterer is hired to supply everything and he also supplies detectives to watch his property. These detectives are sometimes in the disguise of maids, who assist the ladies with their wraps, but more often appear as guests in proper gowns and suits. A short time ago a lady who goes in the very best Washington society was discovered stealing valuable pins from the dresser at a small private dinner. She was confronted by her hostess and said she had slipped the jewelry into her pocket so that it might not be stolen by the maids who were about the dressing room.

The most unique application for office that has yet been filed with an administration comes from Alonzo Bradford, who wishes to be postmaster at Hayward, Cal. Accompanying his application is a letter of recommendation, signed by a large number of Republican politicians and citizens of the place, together with an X ray photograph of his left knee. The photograph shows that a bullet entered his knee at the joint, pushed up his kneecap and lodged between the bones of the upper and lower parts of the leg. The bullet is still there, it being impossible to dislodge it by probing, and the only way in which it can be removed is by amputation of the leg. Mr. Bradford stated that the bullet was received at the battle of Fort Donelson, and that he had carried it ever since.

The statement is frequently made that Speaker Reed is a rich man, but a close personal friend says that this is far from the truth. Only lately he said Mr. Reed was complaining that he had to live in one small room at the Shoreham and write for magazines to eke out his income. The Speaker receives a salary of \$8,000 a year. His position requires that he live fairly well, and with a wife it must cost nearly this sum for regular current expenses in Washington.

There is a hopeless lack of interest in the proposal to legislate against the adulteration of flour and corn. It took Senator Mason two weeks to get a meeting of his committee on manufactures, and then there were only two out of five members present. The representatives of the Millers' Association read their arguments to Senators Mason and Harris, but as there was no quorum nothing could be done.

It has been definitely determined that the Emory de Lome letter was stolen in the Havana postoffice. It was offered for \$250 to the correspondent of a newspaper in Havana. When he declined it the thief offered it to another correspondent for \$100, and then, not being able to make a sale, it was offered an agent of the junta, and purchased for a price that cannot be ascertained.

There is a telephone wire in Washington which has got into the courts and Congress, and yet undoubtedly result in the passage of a law regulating the charges and service on some more equitable basis than we have been accustomed to. The charges in Washington range from \$80 to \$120 a year, according to the distance of the subscriber from the central office and the number of messages sent.

## WILLIAM M. SINGERLY IS DEAD.

Well-Known Philadelphia Banker and Publisher Passes Away.

William M. Singerly died suddenly at his residence, 1071 Locust street, Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon. Heart lesion was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Singerly had been suffering for about ten days from a cold and had remained at home since last Wednesday, although his indisposition was in no way serious.

While sitting in his bedroom smoking a cigar he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and immediately afterward fell over dead. In the room at the time were Mrs. Singer's granddaughter, Miss Mabel Singery Meredith, and two servants. His son-in-law, James S. McCortney, had left a few moments before the sudden attack came, leaving Mr. Singerly apparently in good health, apart from his slight cold. The physicians say they had frequently cautioned Mr. Singerly that his heart was weak, as a result of excessive smoking, and of late his custom was to take a "dry smoke." Sunday, however, his cigar was lighted and it is thought that the smoke brought on the coughing spell, the severity of which ruptured a valve of the heart. Mr. Singerly leaves a daughter, Mrs. E. Singery Balch, who is at present touring Europe.

William M. Singerly was proprietor of the Record Publishing Company, president of the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Savings Fund and Trust Company, which recently collapsed; and president of the Singery Dulp and Paper mill. He was a member of the Fairmount Park Commission and until lately the treasurer, and a trustee of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the claim of Elizabeth Wetzel and others to 160 acres of land in St. Paul, Minn., valued at \$1,000,000. The irregularity in the title on which the claim was based occurred in 1847, when the land was worth \$200. The court held that the title of the present owners had not been attacked for forty years and that it was now too late.

Attorney General Griggs was formally presented to the United States Supreme Court and was admitted to practice before that tribunal.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff.....	Wm. S. Chubb
Deputy Sheriff.....	James W. Hartwick
Register.....	John Isaac
Prosecuting Attorney.....	John Rasmussen
Judge of Probate.....	J. J. Connelley
County Clerk.....	J. E. Wright
Surveyor.....	Wm. H. Haskins

## SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....	Thos. Wadley
South Branch.....	F. P. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....	John H. Haskins
Maple Forest.....	W. S. Chubb
Grayling.....	W. S. Chubb
Frederick.....	W. S. Chubb
Clinton.....	W. S. Chubb
Clinton.....	W. S. Chubb

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. F. GEORGE—Rev. E. J. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday-school at 12 o'clock. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p.m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Williams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m., Sunday-school at 1 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secy.

MARYIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. A. L. FOX, President.

REBECCA WORTH, Secy.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 131—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Secy.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 147—Meets every Tuesday evening.

C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Secy.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 12—Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STARS, No. 1, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MRS. F. F. FORBES, W. M.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E., No. 700—Meets second and third Wednesday of each month.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. Gougeon, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. Walde, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. O. T. M., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

JULIUS K. MERTZ, K. O. T. M.

AMBROSE MCCLAIN, C. G.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## MURDERS HIS WIFE.

### CRIME COMMITTED BEFORE A SING SING OFFICIAL.

Adrian Braun Takes a Base Advantage of a Friendly Call from His Wife and Assassinate Her—Three Western Governors in Pursuit of Outlaws.

A Heinous Crime.  
Adrian Braun, a convict in Sing Sing prison, New York, murdered his wife, who was paying him a visit. Braun was convicted of having killed his wife, but notwithstanding this Mrs. Braun forgave him and expressed sorrow because of his imprisonment. When the two met they kissed each other and were very friendly. They sat half an hour conversing, only a few feet from the desk of Detective Jackson, who was present. Finally the officer informed Braun that his time was up, but Braun declined to get up, saying: "I am sorry, but I have a few minutes more to spend with my wife." Because of the trouble Mrs. Braun had taken to pay her husband a visit the plea was granted. Suddenly Braun raised his arm, and the detective saw the glint of a long, thin knife. The convict brought the blade down with fearful force against the left side of his wife's neck. One cut severed the great blood vessels and almost instantly the woman was dead. Detective Jackson sprang upon Braun, but the convict had time to dash the woman's head several times more. Two other convicts who were in the corridor came to the detective's assistance and the action must be prepared to avoid any surprise.

### ROUTE UP COPPER RIVER.

United States to Send an Exploring Expedition.

The United States Government is about to send an expedition from Vancouver Barracks to find a practicable route up the Copper river, Alaska, to the Yukon basin. While official information is not yet available, it is understood that this expedition is being sent to the mouth of the river, and that it will leave Vancouver Barracks for the north about March 15. The expedition was organized for the purpose of exploring the route to the Klondike, now abandoned, will probably be utilized in connection with the exploring trip up Copper river.

### WAR ON WESTERN OUTLAWS.

Governors of Three States Planning a Campaign of Extirpation.

War of extermination has been declared against the outlaws who have a fortified stronghold known as Robbers' Roost in western Wyoming. Steps are being taken by the Governors of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah to apprehend the murderers of Hor, and it is possible capture the whole party of desperadoes known as the "Hole in the Wall" gang. Powder Springs has for several months been the rendezvous of the gang. Their camp has been situated about six miles from the line of Wyoming and about twenty miles from the intersection of the Wyoming, Colorado and Utah lines. It has developed that financial institutions in the infested region are extremely wary of the outlaws. Banks in some towns are open only from fifteen to thirty minutes daily, and then the tellers are passing tellers are surrounded by armed guards.

### Lives Lost in Burning Mine.

The Santa Dominga mine, in the Santa Eulalia district, fifteen miles southeast of Chihuahua, Mexico, was burned. At midnight the night shift of 500 men went up the shaft to their quarters. They found their number on watch down on the 1,400-foot level. When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchmen who were being roasted alive. The loss amounts to \$500,000.

### Fortune for Archbishop Kain.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, Mo., has been named as heir to a one-third interest in the \$2,000,000 estate of Charles A. Hardy of the Quaker City. Mr. Hardy was the editor and owner of the large Catholic paper in Philadelphia. His last will and testament was being chided for fortune investments in St. Louis real estate. It is said that for the latter reason the archbishop was a beneficiary.

### Czarina's Health Improves.

It is announced that the Czarina of Russia, who is said to have been suffering from slight inflammation of the lungs, following an attack of measles, is improving.

### By the Clay Homestead.

Robert T. Ford of New York bought the Clay homestead in Bourbon County, Ky., 775 acres, for \$85,000, the biggest sale for years.

### Fatal Fire in Pittsburgh.

One of the most exciting fires in the Pittsburgh department killed upon to-night occurred at 614 Webster avenue, when one woman was suffocated and five other persons so badly burned that three may die. Exit stairways were burned out when they slept.

### Smallpox in Jellico.

The smallpox situation in the Jellico mining region, Tennessee, has become serious, compulsory vaccination has been ordered and guards placed about the infected territory.

### Prohibition in Kansas.

A drugist has been refused a permit to sell liquor. This is the first permit applied for in Olathe, Kan., under the present law, and it was for selling this drugist, who told that ex-Gov. John, the former prohibition leader, was denounced a week ago by the W. C. T. U.

### One Hundred Die in the Snow.

Terrible weather is reported from the northern part of the state, where a quarter of a century. The highway from Rosh to the Caspian sea to Tchernan is impassable from snowdrifts. More than 100 persons have perished, and many others are missing.

## CONFIDENT OF A HIGHER PRICE.

Letter's Manager Predicts that Wheat Will Reach \$1.50 Per Bushel.

The wheat market has eased up some lately, but it is predicted that the next wave will carry prices beyond all recent marks. May wheat dropped slowly from \$1.20 to \$1.10 a bushel as a result of a frantic struggle of the "shorts." There seems to be no further doubt concerning a scarcity of wheat in all the primary markets. Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis are steadily falling off. Armour is shipping wheat to Chicago. A careful estimate shows 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in northwestern elevators, and not more than 9,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands. This is not more than enough to keep the mills going. In the meantime Letter is shipping his wheat to Liverpool in just sufficient quantities to keep England from starving. George French, Letter's manager, predicts \$1.50 wheat before the summer. He is rumored to be a convert to higher prices for wheat. Farmers are generally holding what little wheat they have, confident that they will profit by it.

## ARGENTINA PREPARES FOR WAR.

Will Purchase Three War Ships and Arms for 150,000 Men.

In view of the warlike preparations being made by Chile, the Argentine government has decided to purchase three war ships and arms for 150,000 men. The Argentine government is enthusiastic over the possibility of war. Many public officials have offered to give part of their salaries for buying war ships. It is not generally believed that war is imminent, but the people consider it their duty to prepare for an emergency in case Chile should refuse to fulfill her promises made in the boundary treaties. Pressed by public opinion President Urburu has declared that there is no cause for alarm, and that the relations between Argentina and Chile are as cordial as ever. He said, however, that the action must be prepared to avoid any surprise.

## ROUTE UP COPPER RIVER.

United States to Send an Exploring Expedition.

The United States Government is about to send an expedition from Vancouver Barracks to find a practicable route up the Copper river, Alaska, to the Yukon basin. While official information is not yet available, it is understood that this expedition is being sent to the mouth of the river, and that it will leave Vancouver Barracks for the north about March 15. The expedition was organized for the purpose of exploring the route to the Klondike, now abandoned, will probably be utilized in connection with the exploring trip up Copper river.

## Effects of War in Cuba.

Before leaving Santiago de Cuba the officers of the Montgomery gathered such data as to the state of affairs in the province of Santiago de Cuba as their short stay would allow. The province of Santiago de Cuba contained 297,511 inhabitants at the last census. Since the outbreak of the present war no accurate estimate of the population has been made. Before the war the city of Santiago de Cuba had 56,776 inhabitants. This has been reduced to about 35,000. The number of the able-bodied men to take part in the war. This loss of population was in spite of the queuing there of about 5,000 laboring people from the surrounding country. In October there were 283 deaths in the city; in November, 320; in December, 424, and in January, 480. During the first week in February the mortality was only one-half of the weekly average of January. This marked decrease is attributed to the free distribution of quinine from the United States consulate. There is but one means of public relief in operation at present, and this is known as the "Coca-Cola" fund, which is the management of a German subject named Michaelson. The coca economy is supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens of Santiago. The Spanish government has not aided this charity as yet, but the autonomist governor, Senor Capules, has granted it \$10,000 for the maintenance. Wood and coal are given in addition to food, and there does not appear to be any urgent need of further assistance from the United States for the city of Santiago de Cuba. Eighty-nine citizens of the United States are now supposed with rations from the United States consulate.

## Tells of Murder at Revival.

Henry Nagles, a Grant County, Wisconsin farmer, at a revival meeting confessed that six years ago he and two companions murdered a peddler near Pennington, Wis., and after robbing the dead man cut his body into small pieces, which they buried. He said that one of his companions was now serving a penitentiary sentence for another murder and the other was serving time in the Iowa State Prison. Nagles has been arrested and officers are looking for the accomplices.

## Ban on Gold Contracts.

The Kentucky House of Representatives passed by a party vote an act to prevent the making of a contract payable in gold and making such a contract null and void. It is substantially a copy of the Nebraska law, and prevents the discrimination of either metal against the other, and declares both gold and silver legal tender in payment of debt on exactly the same terms.

## Starved Into Insanity.

Mrs. Matilda P. Rich, who recently starved herself into insanity, went to Napa, Cal., asylum a raving maniac, when more than twenty years ago she was committed for the rest of her days deposited to her credit in the vaults of the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco. She was a recluse and a miser, and worked and plucked and saved until her reason fled.

## May Not Inspect Meats.

The entire system of government inspection of meat which has been established in the packing houses of the United States was declared to be unconstitutional, ineffective and void in an opinion handed down in the United States District Court at Kansas City by Judge John P. Rogers. Federal judge at Fort Smith, Ark., who sat for Judge Phillips.

## Bandits Fight Puthers.

The bandit who shot President Taylor of the Bank of Bayard, Neb., and looted the strong box collided with a sheriff's posse. The fight occurred forty miles north of Gering in the sand hills. The bandits made a desperate fight and it is now believed they can never be taken alive.

## Powder Causes Fatalities.

Henry Hefner and wife of Lima, O., were away from home when their three little children poured the contents of a can of powder on the stove. Two were burned so badly they died in a few hours and the other survived but a short time.

## Loaded with Real Estate.

Minor Oscar P. Price of Jamestown, N. Y., has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors. An overload of real estate was the cause.

## Spain Preparing for the Worst.

The Madrid public is much exercised over the report of the presence of a squadron of United States warships at Hong Kong, as it is presumed the vessels intend to threaten Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, in the event of war between the United States and Spain. The Imperial, in an article headed "To Manila, to New York," quotes an unnamed high personage who scolds the idea of imminent rupture, and says: "The presence of the warships at Hong Kong is only Washington's policy with the view of containing the Japanese. The 'high personage' is said to have added: 'But America has not so many warships as to warrant such bold action. If the Yankees go to the Philippines the Spaniards will go to New York.' The Globe remarks: 'The Government is alive to the critical situation and is steadily preparing for the worst. But it is too diplomatic to disclose the procedure by which it is preparing for emergencies. Fortunately the tranquil preparations of the Government are the best assurances that it will be ready when the occasion requires it. The public, seeing the coolness of Senor Sagasta, should comprehend that he means acts and not words. However limited the public's confidence in the premier, they, like ourselves, have confidence that better days will dawn promptly.'

## NINE LOST IN A SQUALL.

The Schooner Speedwell Capsizes Off Marquesas, Near Key West.

The schooner Speedwell, Capt. Collier, from Marco, Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall while off Marquesas, eight miles from Key West, and capsized. Nine persons were drowned out of thirteen on board. Among the victims were three children of Capt. Collier and the entire Nichols family, Bradley Nichols and his wife, their son and the latter's wife and two grandchildren. The family was from Bridgeport, Conn. Samuel Collier, one of the survivors, said: "Capt. Collier was sailing in these waters twenty-five years. He is not to blame for this awful thing. The squall came up like nothing I have ever seen around Key West. Before we knew it we were lifted off our feet and in the water. I saw the people down below, they were penned in like rats. The wife of the younger Nichols rose to the skylight. I was clinging to the rigging. She waved her hand to me and that is the last I saw of her. When we got off two hours later they were all dead."

## GIVES UP HALF A MILLION.

Allegheny Woman Marries and Thereby Sacrifices a Fortune.

It has been learned that Mrs. Marion Temple, widow of William Temple, died last night at the residence of George T. Stevens, of Detroit, Mich., the other day. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left immediately after the ceremony for New York. After a few months they will take up their residence in Detroit, where Mr. Stevens is engaged in business. By marrying a second time William Temple's fortune was lost. The late William Temple died Feb. 22, 1889. It reads in part as follows: "I devise all my real estate and give the income of all my personal estate to my widow, Marion Temple, so long as she remains my widow, and no longer." Mr. Temple was a wealthy dry goods merchant and capitalist. He died about eight years ago, leaving a fortune estimated at \$500,000.

## His Nerve Failed Him.

A man named Frank Boedcher made an attempt to commit suicide at Cleveland. He and a woman, whom he called Mrs. Stabe, agreed to take a trip to Europe. They retired after having turned on the gas. Then he said his nerve failed him and he fled. Officers went to the Lake Shore House and found the woman dead. Boedcher was locked up.

## May Demand Champagne.

It is very probable that Secretary of the Navy Long and the officers of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company will require Miss Bradley to use champagne in christening the new battleship. In spite of her frequent utterances in temperance magazines that she will break a bottle of cold Kentucky water.

## Old But Vigorous.

Captain G. E. Diamond, who will be 102 years old May 1, is about to start from San Francisco on a pedestrian trip to New York. He helped build the Erie canal and was formerly United States quartermaster at St. Louis.

## California Winemakers Organize.

An organization of winemakers and grape growers has been formed at San Francisco, the object being to improve the present method of marketing the vintage of California.

## Defeats the Old Party.

General elections for the Ontario legislature took place throughout the province and resulted in a virtual, if not actual, defeat for the liberal government, which has held power for more than twenty-five years.

## Fatal Fire at Bern, Kan.

The greater part of the town of Bern, Kan., was destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss of all the principal business houses of the town except four. Five residences were burned and one life lost.

## Two Engineers Fatally Hurt.

A wreck is reported at Harper, Ohio, on the Big Four, both engineers being fatally hurt.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.06 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, common to choice, 55c to 65c per bushel.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 31c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 97c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; rye, 28c to 30c.  
Tulsa—Wheat, No. 2 red, 99c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; clover seed, \$3.05 to \$3.10.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 38c to 40c; pork, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.75.  
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 99c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c.  
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; rye, 30c to 31c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

## QUIET ON THE SURFACE.

Warlike Spirit of the People Has Somewhat Subsided.

## TALK IS NOW LESS HOSTILE.

Verdict of the Naval Board is Patiently Awaited.

Two Weeks May Elapse Before Official Reports Are Made on the Maine Disaster—Belligerent Congressmen Claim the Silence Is Ominous—Meantime Uncle Sam Will Be Prepared for War.

The naval court of inquiry in the case of the ill-fated battleship Maine is proceeding as a court martial and keeping its proceedings to itself. The Secretary of the Navy says that he has no information not given to the public, that he knows nothing of the character of the evidence taken, or the opinions or conclusions of the board of inquiry. What is more to the point, Secretary Long intimates that he does not expect to know anything about how the Maine was destroyed until the board of inquiry makes its report, which may be not for two or three weeks. With such positive assertions from Secretary Long, there can be nothing but speculation in Washington as to what the verdict will be. There is plenty of speculation and little of it is now in line with the accident theory.

In the absence of exciting news from Havana there has been a noticeable cessation of the war talk in Washington. The conservative attitude of the President has reflected in Congress and members who first would listen to nothing but war are now disposed to wait patiently for the actual decision by the court of inquiry. Members of Congress, says a Washington correspondent, are gradually coming to see that events are moving fast enough.

## Method in the Silence.

It may be truthfully asserted, however, says a well-informed Washington correspondent, that nine out of every ten members of Congress believe there is a deep significance in the seemingly dilatory pace of the administration in regard to the disaster. They believe that President McKinley and the members of his cabinet are not so much in the dark regarding the information secured by the court of inquiry as is indicated by the official bulletins, and that there is method in the silence. Many of the members are convinced that the President is playing for time and that every minute is being utilized to make preparations for war. Other members believe that the President has received word from the court of inquiry that the explosion was an accident and that he is taking measures to have it appear that the court is making the most exhaustive and deliberate investigation in order that no cry may be raised that a snap verdict was returned.

## Without any assistance on their part, and that if an outside explosion is proved and an indemnity demanded Spain would have to return the money.

At the Navy Department the impression was given out that Secretary Long was greatly disappointed at the word which came from Key West that the board of inquiry would not be able to report for several weeks. Secretary Long had expected all along that the report would be in before this time. He said that he did not think the President would be content to wait so long and that an intimation to this effect had been sent to Key West. The members of Congress, however, are skeptical of the assertion that the President is no wiser than the public, and many insist that every bit of important testimony is sent to him in either dispatches almost as soon as it is presented to the board of inquiry.

It is believed by some that Spain is preparing the way to contest any finding that the battleship was blown up by accident. With the wreck sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor, it may be difficult to prove any assertion to the contrary. It has been asserted by Spaniards that there were mines in the harbor, and there has been no denial until Senor de Bosc made the unofficial assertion Saturday. Shortly after Blanco became captain general of Cuba there were reports from Havana of explosions in the harbor which excited people, but were explained as caused by experimenting with explosives in the harbor, where Spanish officers were planning mines and torpedoes. It has never been denied that Havana was protected by these modern defenses. The denial at this time is looked upon as the beginning of more diplomatic maneuvers by Spain to delay and escape the responsibility for blowing up the Maine.

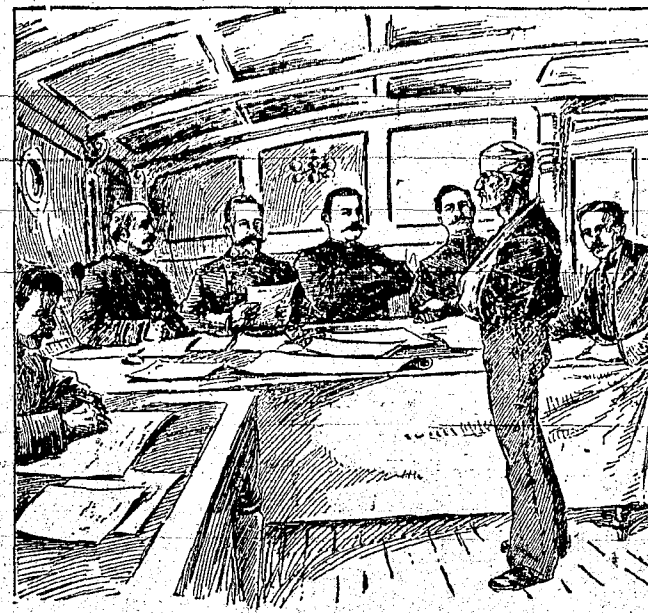
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Everywhere in Washington abatement of unrest and excitement of the past fortnight is noticeable and it is now quite evident that the administration has settled down to the belief that the naval board of inquiry will not conclude its work and be ready to report for two or three weeks, and that in the meantime the Government

## RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE MAINE BY MEANS OF ROPES.



## RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE MAINE BY MEANS OF ROPES.

time to get at the facts. Secretary Long received a letter from one of the officers at Havana, in which the statement was made that so far the result of the investigations made by the divers within the wreck has been rather unsatisfactory. The writer explains that the water of Havana harbor is so foul the divers cannot see their way about and have to depend upon the sense of touch. It is understood the writer of the letter was rather pessimistic as to the outlook for getting at the actual facts.  
At least it is going to take time to ascertain the truth, and the country will have need of all its stock of patience. The court of inquiry will return to Havana to be present after the wrecking operations have been started. Although no official news concerning the movements of the court has been received, the authorities think the court will need at least two weeks, and perhaps a much longer time, for completion of its work. This inquiry, the conservatives say, is too important to be rushed through. Too much depends upon its results. Most serious is the re-



BOARD OF INQUIRY EXAMINING A WOUNDED MARINE.

responsibility which the members of this court have assumed. As high-minded officers they are naturally eager to acquit themselves with credit. The issue of war or peace between nations may depend upon their verdict, and this is no trifling matter to be rushed through in haste. All the investigation the court has so far been able to make in Havana was of a purely preliminary character. The members will now have to carefully and patiently watch the wrecking operations for further evidence.

Secretary Long does not profess to believe in the accident theory as he did for several days after the Maine was blown up. Other members of the cabinet believe, as does Secretary Long, that the ship was blown up by design. The experts in the navy also believe this, or now profess to believe it, but they will await facts before expressing positive opinions.

## Important Supreme Court Decision on a Case Appealed from Utah.

In the Supreme Court at Washington an opinion was handed down in the case of E. P. Holden vs. the sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah, upholding the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours.

Mr. Holden was arrested for violating the law and was sentenced to imprisonment. He brought the case to the Supreme Court in an effort to secure a writ of error on the ground that the law was unconstitutional in that it was calculated to deprive a citizen of life or property without due process of law. The court held that such was not the case, but that the law was an exercise of the State's police powers.

Justice Brown said in passing upon the case that it was not the intention of the court to pass generally upon the constitutionality of eight-hour laws, but that in so far as State laws were exerted for the protection of the lives, the health or the morals of a community there could be no doubt of their propriety or of their constitutionality. There could be no doubt

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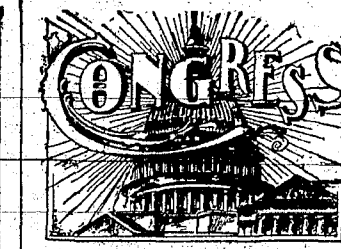
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Henry W. Corbett was on Monday denied admission to the Senate as a Senator from Oregon on appointment by the Governor by a vote of 50 to 19. The Senate began consideration of the Alaska homestead and railway right of way bill, and had not concluded it when it adjourned.

The House passed the sundry civil appropriation bill after four days' debate. The appropriation was a provision in the bill for an appropriation to pay those who furnish the Government with information leading to the conviction of the violators of the internal revenue laws, and in committee an extra month's pay was voted these employees of the House. When the members voted on roll calls in the House, however, the provisions of these provisions were overwhelmingly defeated.

The House entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill relative to second-class mail matter, on Tuesday. The bill is identical with the measure passed by the last Congress, but Mr. Loud gave notice of an amendment permitting the transmission of unpaid matter of sample copies up to 10 per cent. of the bona fide circulation of the newspaper periodicals. This amendment removes much opposition to the bill. Mr. Loud made an exhaustive speech in its favor. Mr. Moon, Tenn., spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Perkins (Iowa) in favor of it. The Senate passed a resolution for erection of a bronze tablet to the memory of the victims of the Maine.

Wednesday's debate in the Senate on the Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill was spirited. Mr. Carter (Mont.) delivered a vigorous speech in reply to that made by Mr. Rawlins (Utah), in the course of which he defended the defense of the honor of Congressional committees and of officials in the several government departments. One of the special features of the debate was a speech delivered by Mr. Elkins (W. Va.), in which he explained that the Canadian Pacific Railway was indebted to the nation upon American interests, and how and why the aggressions of that great rail road ought to be stopped by the United States. The speech drew replies from Mr. Hoar (Mass.), Mr. Chilton (Texas), and Mr. Nelson (Maine). Mr. Hoar maintained that a large part of the speech of Mr. Elkins was irrelevant to the pending discussion. The House spent another day in debate upon the Loud bill relative to second class mail matter. The speeches as a rule attracted little interest. The speakers were Messrs. Brownwell (Rep., Ohio), and Ogden (Dem., La.) in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Bell (Rep., Colo.), Simpson (Dem., Kan.), Clark (Dem., Mo.), Brown (Rep., Ohio), and Lentz (Dem., Ohio), in opposition to it.

In the Senate on Thursday the House amendments to the bankruptcy bill were non-concurrent, and Messrs. Hoar, Nelson and Lindsay were appointed as Senate conferees. During almost the entire session the Senate had under consideration the Alaska homestead and railway right of way bill. One of the features of the discussion was a speech delivered by Mr. Vest, in which he ridiculed the idea of homesteading any part of Alaska or constructing railroads in that district. His motion to eliminate the homestead feature of the bill by striking out the first section was defeated. The Senate then proceeded to a congressional investigation of the murder of the postmaster at Lake City, S. C., was referred to the Committee on Contingent expenses. A bill was passed to establish an assay office in Seattle, Wash. In the House the Loud bill, to correct alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege, was introduced. It was a bill of 142 to 110, thus killing it. Forty-seven Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in accomplishing this majority of the Republicans. Mr. White (Rep., N. C.), the only colored member of the House, asked unanimous consideration of a resolution appropriating \$1,000 for the family of the assassinated Lake City postmaster, but it went over upon objection from Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.).

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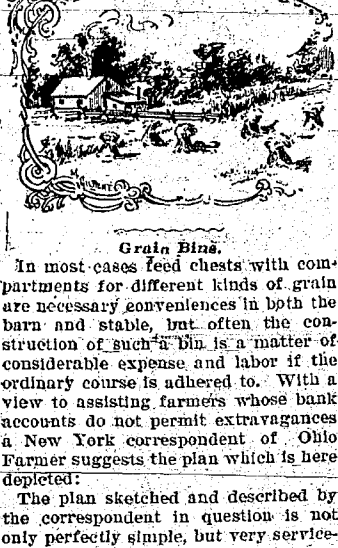
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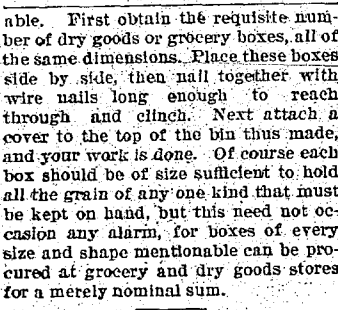
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# AGRICULTURAL



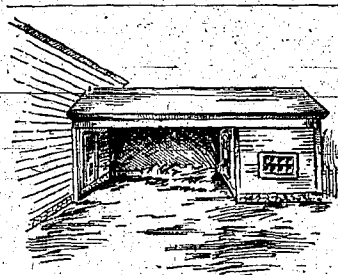
**Grain Bin.**  
In most cases feed chests with compartments for different kinds of grain are necessary conveniences in both the barn and stable, but often the construction of such a bin is a matter of considerable expense and labor if the ordinary course is adhered to. With a view to assisting farmers whose bank accounts do not permit extravagance a New York correspondent of the Ohio Farmer suggests the plan which is here depicted.



**CHEAP GRAIN BIN.**  
able. First obtain the requisite number of dry goods or grocery boxes, all of the same dimensions. Place these boxes side by side, then nail together with wire nails long enough to reach through and clinch. Next attach a cover to the top of the bin thus made, and your work is done. Of course each box should be of size sufficient to hold all the grain of any one kind that must be kept on hand, but this need not occasion any alarm, for boxes of every size and shape mentionable can be procured at grocery and dry goods stores for a merely nominal sum.

**How to Grow Asparagus.**  
A row of asparagus, 100 feet long will afford an abundant supply for an ordinary family. The best way to make a bed is to dig a trench 2 feet deep and 2 feet wide. Fill in with 10 inches of clean horse manure, and on this sow a mixture of 25 pounds of bone dust and 40 pounds of sulphate of potash. Cover with six inches of rich dirt, and then place on this dirt two-year-old roots, placing the roots two feet apart, as they will thicken in rows in years to come. Cover the roots with two or three inches of dirt, and after the plants are well up and grown above the surface fill the trench with equal parts of well-rotted manure and rich earth. The object of using so much manure is that it will be difficult to apply it deeper after the bed is established. Common salt may be used on the surface every year. Mound the rows every year, so that the plants will not be grown on a level, but in a long hill. Asparagus are especially beneficial to the manure and earth sows should be used freely. Make a drain by the side of the row and let all sows flow down the drain.

**Barn Shed.**  
The cut shows an addition to the side of a barn covering a side door and affording a house for poultry and an open shed for the poultry to scratch in during the winter. It affords a chance also for cows to find protection during showers on summer nights when they are confined in the stable yard. If the horse stalls are adjacent to the side



**BARN SHED AND POULTRY HOUSE.**  
door, the horse manure can be thrown out into this open shed for the hens to scratch over, a little grain being thrown into it. The barnyard fence can be made fowl-tight as well as cow-tight, thus obviating the necessity for a separate poultry yard.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Rape for Green Food.**  
Rape is excellent green food for sheep, poultry and cattle, and as it is a hardy plant an early crop may be seeded at the same time that oats are sown. Successive crops of rape may be seeded every three weeks thereafter until August, as it grows very rapidly. Small patches of rape, if cut and fed to stock in the barnyards, will provide an enormous amount of green food. The Essex, a dwarf variety, is said to be the best by those who have experimented largely with rape. Sheep are very partial to it and it provides for them a cheap feed.

**Alfalfa for Poultry.**  
Every one who has used alfalfa clover in winter, or at any other time, knows the great value of it as a poultry food and an egg-producer. It is easily prepared in winter when the hay is dry. With a little pounding it is astonishing to see how little bulk there will be of the stems. This chaff, well sprinkled with bran or shorts and scalded with hot water, makes a feed for poultry. In winter that may be equaled, but it is doubtful if it can be excelled.—Kansas Farmer.

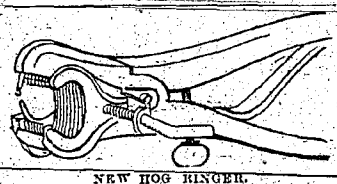
**The Seeds Problem.**  
The really extravagant farmer is the one who saves in buying seeds. There may be a difference in seeds on the market, but to the farmer there should be no such thing in his vocabulary as "poor seed." No seed is worth more than so much dirt. It is not strictly good and true to variety. The use of poor seed, which fails to germinate, and which compels the farmer to re-

plant, may cause the loss of weeks in the spring, making his crop late. And that is not all for he also loses the advantage of the early rains, and his yield will thereby be reduced. With certain crops there is also a loss in quality and prices. The seed used is everything on a farm.

**Biggest Flower of All.**  
The largest flower in the world grows on the Island of Mindanao, one of the Philippine group. It was first discovered there some years ago by a German explorer. It is a five-petaled blossom, nearly a yard wide. At a distance the buds look like giant cabbage heads. A single flower has been known to weigh twenty-two pounds. The natives call it the bolo. Specimens sent to Europe were recognized to be of the species Rafflesia, a plant discovered in Sumatra, and named after the English governor of that island, Sir Stamford Raffles. The bolo is only to be found in the neighborhood of the crater of Apo, one of the highest volcanoes in the Philippines, or about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.—Philadelphia Press.

**Ginseng Culture.**  
Every year there is a new interest in ginseng culture, yet I have never known nor ever heard of a man who made any money growing it, outside of those who have seed to sell. It is true that the Chinese esteem it very highly as a medicine, and pay large prices for it, but these prices are quoted because of the scarcity of the tubers. If any considerable increase in the available supply were to be put on the market it would result in a great reduction in the price. When some man comes forward and gives evidence that he has actually grown a crop of ginseng and received at the rate of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 an acre for it there will be ample opportunity to go into the business.—Farmer's Voice.

**Useful to the Farmer.**  
A new rapid repeating hog ringer is here shown. In action it is automatic, as the cylinder once loaded with rings can be rapidly used on hogs until the supply needs to be replenished. Closing the movable jaws secures the ring in a hog's nose, the spiral spring in front



**NEW HOG RINGER.**  
simultaneously forcing another ring into position for a subsequent operation. When more than one ring is put in a hog's nose the performance can be quickly repeated without releasing the animal to reload the ring. The grooves in the jaws are milled, making a perfect joint.

**Heat for Hot Houses.**  
The old-fashioned coal furnace with flue is now out of date for cheap and safe production of heat for hot-houses. It is almost always used by beginners, because its first cost is less. But the coal fire is not always reliable, and the heat can not be regulated as to preserve an even temperature. Sooner or later pipes with hot water will be used, and in this way the hot-house can be saved from either extreme. Too many forget that in growing vegetables in winter under glass an excess of heat may prove as serious an evil as a frost, as it is harder to recover from.—American Cultivator.

**Supports for Peas.**  
The expense of supports for peas is a detriment to their cultivation, and for that reason many prefer the dwarf varieties, which, though early, are not as prolific as the taller growing kinds. It has been suggested that 3-inch mesh of woven wire be used in the rows for peas, having the rows run north and south, planting early peas on the east side and later kinds on the west. When the peas are removed set out large pot-grown tomato plants. The wire should last for several years.

**Farm Experimenting.**  
Experiment work on the farm may be performed on small plots at a moderate cost. There is no system of education that can equal the work of the farmer himself in experimenting, as soils differ, and work done on one farm may not apply to another. When a farmer begins to experiment he finds out where he made mistakes, and when mistakes can be avoided the greatest difficulties will have been overcome.

**Cats in the Poultry Yard.**  
A well-known Massachusetts poultry breeder says for more than ten years he has had from four to six cats about his poultry yards, and having been brought up among chickens they never trouble them, but are of great service in killing or driving away the rats and mice that would do much damage in stealing the grain, as well as stealing the chickens themselves. If they had a chance.—Massachusetts Ploverman.

**Cleaning the Hen Roost.**  
The proper way to clean a hen roost is to first carry everything out doors—roost poles, nest boxes and loose boards. Give them a dose of oil and apply the match. If the wood takes fire it can be put out by throwing sand on it. Now rake out all the fowl dirt, and give the inside a good coating of white wash. Do this once a month.—The Epitomist.

**Hog Cholera Investigations.**  
Investigations of supposed cases of hog cholera, where the animals had been fed on refuse from hotels, showed that the swill and solid goods thrown out from hotels contain soapuds or powdered soap, which caused the injury, the ailment being attributed to hog cholera.

**Yield of Milk.**  
Dairy Commissioner Noble, of Connecticut, reports that the average yield of milk per cow in that State in 1890 was 277.2 gallons, while in 1891 it had increased to 275.4 gallons.

## PLAN OF FUSIONISTS.

### THREE-CORNERED ALLIANCE OF ANTI-REPUBLICAN FORCES.

Democrats, Populists and Silverites Will Endeavor to Sweep in the Coming Congressional Elections—Confidence in the Administration.

**The Fusion Movement.**  
A Washington correspondent has outlined very clearly the plan of the Democratic authorities, of the Populists and of the silver Republicans to fuse in the coming Congressional elections. To become all Bryanites, in other words to devote themselves to the single cause of Bryanism—a term which we should not desire to use offensively, but to denote the new doctrines which have taken possession of the Democratic party. There have now been issued to the voters of the country the addresses of Chairman Jones to the Democrats, of Chairman Butler to the Populists, and of Chairman Towne to the Silver Republicans. They all dwell upon the importance to their various organizations and to the success of their various parties, of course of beginning right away, to effect fusion in the various Congressional districts where there is going to be this fall a fighting chance. And we can say truthfully, and it is what we want to say, that they have a fighting chance in many, many districts. Where it seems most likely to be successful to run a Democrat these fusionists are best for a Populist or a Silver Republican, these respectively will be nominated. The fusionists are looking for the large end of the political cornucopia. Further, they hope distinctly that such an alliance of anti-Republican forces will be formed in '98 that it will be a broad enough

stances against the whole world, if necessary. In almost any other country a similar occurrence would produce an immediate depression of business; in the United States it has not yet caused a ripple on the smooth commercial stream. A people of such a temper and such confidence in their power and readiness to uphold their national honor are unconquerable. Of such mettle are made the nations which endure when others decay and pass into oblivion.—San Francisco Call.

**Patriotism and Style.**  
In a recent issue of the Washington Post, Mr. E. M. Barnett, the representative of a London exporting firm, is quoted as saying:

There will always be a demand for superior lines of merchandise of every description from the old country. My house makes a specialty of fine arts, and our trade with the United States is very extensive. The firms that send over high priced woolsens are doing a splendid business. They make clothes so much better and finer than they can be produced in America, for climatic reasons, that men who will wear only the best clothing cannot be satisfied with anything that is not imported. There is no sort of a tariff law that your Congress can frame that will shut us out of your markets.

It is a melancholy fact that a large number of well-dressed American men "cannot be satisfied with anything that is not imported." They seem unable to dispel the illusion that if you want the best you must go to Europe for it. They have not learned, and it is difficult to convince them, that the time has passed when America must depend upon foreign looms for its highest grade woolsens, and that some of the finest fabrics produced anywhere in the world are being woven to-day in American woolen mills.

The cloth used in the inauguration suits of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart was woven in Connecticut, and is pronounced by experts

### BECAUSE OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.



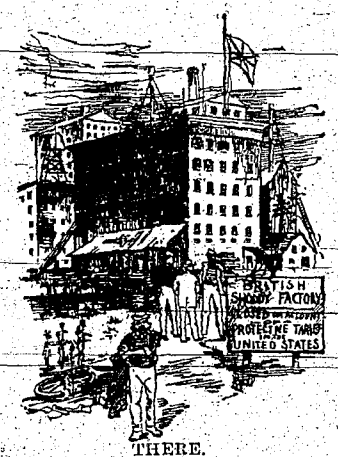
**HERE.**

basis for all anti-Republicans to stand upon in 1900. These facts we believe in pointing out repeatedly in order that all who are not anti-Republicans, that all, in short, who are Republicans, may recognize what they have in store, and may range themselves in battle line accordingly. The free silver proposition, which formed the chief plank of the Chicago platform of 1896, will still be one of the chief planks of the Bryan fusion platform of 1900. Perhaps the chief idea dominating that convention, that platform, and that campaign, however, will be the general socialistic tendency and creed of all the anti-Republican. The Republican party has yet two years of good, clear power. It will come out of them with a single honor in any of our diplomatic entanglements. It will propose, if it cannot succeed in passing, wise currency reform. Republican leaders had better try hard to keep their promises; for the people will hold them, and will have a perfect right to hold them, as indeed, it is their duty to hold them, to the strongest possible account. The Republican party is expected by this country and by the nations of the world to be a signal light of American progress. It must be all this or fail. There will be plenty of Democrats, Bryanites, Populists, Socialists to try to break it down.—Dodgeville Herald.

**A Cloudless Commercial Sky.**  
Commercial reports all say that favorable conditions dominate trade at the moment. Not even the Maine disaster checked the upward course of business, except on the New York Exchange, where, of course, it unsettled speculation, as was to have been anticipated. All the prominent staples show a hardening tendency and it is mentioned as a noteworthy fact that compared with a week ago not a single one shows a decline, while some have advanced. Conspicuous in this latter exhibit is the iron and steel trade, of which it is reported that in the Central West 90 per cent. of the pig-iron furnaces are in full blast. All over the country there is a marked increase in the demand for dry goods and groceries, which indicates the arrival of the spring call for goods. In the South the demand for cotton, sugar and rice is steadily growing, and collections in this section are becoming easier in consequence. The failures last week were 239, against 325 for the same week last year. The bank clearings of the country increased 52.3 per cent. over 1897, and no important city showed a decrease of any consequence. Wheat and its dependent cereals, meats, notably steel billets, copper, lead and tin, and a long line of merchandise articles are higher in price than a week ago, and the prospects for a further advance are good. Exports of cereals continue to increase. The shipments of wheat, including flour, for the week were 3,032,744 bushels, as against 2,120,000 bushels last year, 3,149,000 bushels in 1896 and 1,808,000 bushels in 1895. The bulk of this increase is chargeable to large flour exports.

It is interesting to note the utter failure of the Maine incident to affect our internal or foreign trade. We go right on buying and selling and manufacturing as if it had never occurred. On Chicago, as well as on the street, but little is heard about it from the business point of view. The lesson conveyed by this apparent indifference is in the highest degree laudatory of the temper of the American people, the permanence and stability of their form of government and their unshakable confidence in the nation to take care of itself at all times and under all circumstances.

**Congress Is Apathetic.**  
One thing is certain. No system of reciprocity that the wit of the wisest statesman can devise will enable us to compete with England and Germany for the control of the South American markets so long as goods intended for shipment to South American ports must first be shipped to England and landed there before being forwarded to their ultimate destination. It must be said that Congress is strangely apathetic in its treatment of this question. It is wasting its time in useless discussions on civil service reform and other minor matters, but not a voice is raised to redeem the pledge given by the national convention in regard to the revival of American shipping. It should be the duty of the Manufacturers' Association and of every kindred body in the country to stir up the laggards in Congress and secure prompt action.—Brooklyn Times.



**THERE.**

to be equal in all respects to any material manufactured in Europe. Millions of yards of equally good cloth are being turned out right along in American mills. The four years of Wilson-Gorman free-trade tariff and wholesale undervaluation of foreign cloths were years of severe strain upon the woolen industry of the United States, but in spite of the difficulties incident to unfair competition and insufficient protection the American mill men hung on bravely to the home market and hoped for better times.

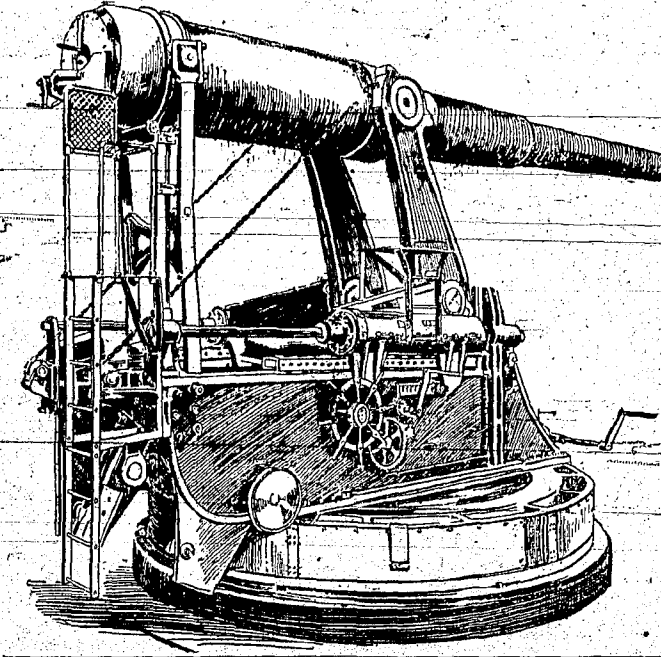
Better times are here, and under their influence the art and industry of cloth-making in this country may be depended upon to make tremendous strides. It only needs a settled rate of tariff and a stable market to enable this industry to do in woolsens what many other domestic industries are doing in their respective lines—that is, produce goods that defy competition in either quality or price.

In the meantime, however, the fact should not be forgotten that in all excepting a few specialized lines—for example, West of England, Belgian and German broadcloths—the high-grade woolsens for men's wear that are made by the leading mills of America are not in any way surpassed, and in some ways are not equaled, by woolsens of foreign manufacture.

No American gentleman, be he never so anxious to show his apparel, need be ashamed to follow the admirable example set by the President and Vice President of the United States on inauguration day, March 4, 1897, and wear American woolsens. It is possible to be patriotic and perfectly dressed at the same time.

**The South Should Wake Up.**  
A large per cent. of the raw material which abounds in Arkansas should be converted into finished product at home, giving employment to skilled labor and at the same time enlarging the home demand for farm products. With twelve million acres of land under cotton and farm products but cotton, iron and zinc have alone advanced. Foreign demand has doubtless caused the price of grain to go higher, but the restoration of business to old conditions has caused metals and other raw material to advance. The protective system stimulates production. It is claimed the protective system has built up the East and enriched that section out of proportion with the West and South. If this is so, it is time the South were improving the opportunities and benefits to be derived from protection. All Republicans believe this—thousands of Democrats believe it also.—Little Rock Republican.

## MECHANISM OF A 10-INCH RIFLED DISAPPEARING GUN.



**UNCLE SAM'S LAND FORCES.**

**Ten Millions of Men Could Be Mustered to Fight the Spaniards.**  
While a war with Spain would undoubtedly be, in a large measure, a naval conflict, it might extend to the land. Butcher Weyler appears to think that the Spanish warships would quickly sweep the whole American navy from the seas, and that he or some other general would land an army and march victoriously to the national capital and there dictate terms of peace. The Spanish people all seem to think that our navy out of the way, the rest will be dead easy because the United States has no standing army to speak of. The Spaniards never made a greater mistake in all their lives.

This country has a standing army—not the 25,000 regulars alone, but the 114,202 national guardsmen kept organized and equipped by the several States and the Federal Government. At present there are 2,438 officers and men; Arkansas, 2,020; California, 3,000; Colorado, 1,050; Connecticut, 2,730; Delaware, 458; Florida, 1,184; Georgia, 4,450; Idaho, 508; Illinois, 6,200; Indiana, 2,875; Iowa, 2,470; Kansas, 1,408; Kentucky, 1,371; Louisiana, 2,035; Maine, 1,845; Maryland, 1,725; Massachusetts, 5,154; Michigan, 2,886; Minnesota, 1,894; Mississippi, 1,795; Missouri, 2,349; Montana, 632; Nebraska, 1,158; Nevada, 208; New Hampshire, 1,305; New Jersey, 4,297; New York, 13,894; North Carolina, 1,537; North Dakota, 1,071; Ohio, 6,004; Oregon, 1,428; Pennsylvania, 5,521; Rhode Island, 1,315; South Carolina, 3,157; South Dakota, 698; Tennessee, 1,606; Texas, 3,023; Utah, 580; Vermont, 737; Virginia, 965; Wisconsin, 2,711; Wyoming, 356. From these organized forces an army of 50,000 men could quickly be assembled at any point held twice their number in check while a greater army was being assembled.

Where is the greater army to come from? The Secretary of War has just reported to Congress the number of men available for military service in each State as follows:

State.	Men available.	State.	Men available.
Alabama	105,000	N. Carolina	245,000
Arkansas	25,000	N. Dakota	10,037
California	114,202	Nebraska	62,000
Colorado	50,000	Nevada	30,522
Connecticut	108,048	N. Hampshire	87,804
Delaware	25,000	N. Jersey	189,000
Florida	70,000	N. Mexico	35,000
Georgia	264,021	N. York	1,389,400
Idaho	20,000	Ohio	600,000
Illinois	750,000	Oregon	35,000
Indiana	600,000	Utah	35,000
Iowa	204,875	Vermont	34,444
Kansas	189,000	Virgin.	304,227
Kentucky	361,137	Wash.	87,870
Louisiana	138,000	W. Virginia	125,000
Maine	108,048	Wisconsin	372,151
Maryland	150,000	Wyoming	5,000
Mass.	435,075	Yorks	17,000
Michigan	239,000	Del.	20,000
Minnesota	175,000	Ariz.	20,000
Miss.	233,480	Mex.	35,000
Missouri	400,000	Okl.	50,000
Mont.	31,381	Idaho	50,000
Nebraska	101,026	Col.	47,000
Nevada	4,200		
N. Jersey	384,273	Total under 18	1,301,320
N. Hamp.	34,000	gated	10,301,320
N. York	500,000		

Thus it can be seen that this country has quite a respectable reserve force—tens of millions of men who can be called for the flag, if there is any fighting to be done.

### JAPAN MAY HAVE A WORD TO SAY

**Eight of the Mikado's Subjects Were on Board the Maine.**  
The State Department has ascertained, at the instance of the Japanese legation, that eight Japanese were on board the Maine at the time of the disaster. While the avowed purpose of the Japanese legation's inquiry is to assist friends and relatives in identifying those lost or saved in the disaster, it is suggested that Japan may have something to say to Spain in case the Maine shall be declared to have been destroyed by an external attack. Japan has always jealously guarded her citizens abroad, and might even the same ground as the United States in seeking such redress as would be appropriate to the case as finally established. In this connection it is recalled that Japan's relation to the Philippines are somewhat analogous to our relations to Cuba. Similar inquiries made to the Navy Department from the German and Swedish legations, and it is expected that others will follow. Nearly every nationality was represented in the Maine's big crew.

### DEFEAT OF THE LOUD BILL.

**Buried in the House by an Overwhelming Majority.**  
The Loud bill, to correct alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege, which last year passed the House by a majority of 144 to 104, was buried by an overwhelming majority by the House Thursday. The vote was taken directly on the bill, but on motion to lay it on the table. By a vote of 102 to 110 the motion was carried. Forty-seven Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in accomplishing the result, and ten Democrats voted with the majority of the Republicans. The refusal of Mr. Loud to permit a vote on an amendment at the last session was responsible in a measure for the result, but the strength of the measure undoubtedly waned throughout the three days' debate.

### FAMED INDIAN HEAD BLOWN UP.

**Fully 400,000 Tons of Rock Dislodged by the Explosion.**  
With an explosion the noise of which reverberated far up and down the cliffs of the Hudson, the famous old Indian Head of the Palisades above Fort Lee, N. J., was destroyed Friday. Tumbling for a second, and then in giving up its lofty perch, it finally pitched forward and went crashing down in fragments 200 feet to the base of the cliffs. One man, aided by tons of dynamite, brought about the destruction of this landmark. It is estimated that 400,000 tons of rock were dislodged by the explosion, which was seen

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

**Lesson for March 13.**  
Golden Text: "He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man."—Matt. 13: 37. This lesson, on "The Wheat and the Tares," is found in Matt. 13: 24-30.

**Introductory.**  
The famous thirteenth chapter of Matthew is a treasure-house of parables. They may all be called parables of the kingdom, for they all describe characteristics either of the kingdom or of its members. The last five of the seven are of a simple sort used to bring out one element only in the nature of the kingdom, and the details are neither fully stated nor interpreted. These five, the parables of the mustard seed, the hidden treasure, the pearl, and the net, are rather expanded simply than fully developed parables. But the parables of the sower and of the tares show many points of contact between the features of the story and the spiritual truths illustrated; and in its interpretation of them Jesus draws a comparison that extends to some of the details. His example ought to be followed by us when we attempt to interpret parables which he left unexplained. The parables are not to be left at the mercy of every fanciful preacher, or author who desires to use them for his own purposes, in order to acquire for his petty views the approval of the masses of sacred words. They are to be interpreted according to the main lesson which they were evidently designed to teach; and details unessential to that lesson are not to be regarded as more than the literary drapery of the parable. This principle is familiar enough to most Bible students, but the lesson more in detail, and it is sometimes very strong, when it seems possible thereby to gain some added vividness or enforce some truth elsewhere revealed.

**Explanation.**  
"While men slept, his enemy came," that is the time question is apt to come. The comment is hardly that men ought not to sleep, but guard their fields; rather, the thought here is that the enemy is practically certain to come anyway, and if he does not come at one time he will at another.

These "tares" are described as "a kind of darnel resembling the American chess of wheat," which looks very much like wheat until the grain is headed out. It is poisonous and destructive, doing its best to crowd out the grain. "From whence then hath it tares?" A question echoed by philosophers and poets and moral teachers from the beginning. What is the origin of evil? Notice how significant, how appropriate, is the reply. Tares do not spring up themselves, though they may seem to. Every weed has a seed. It is true, the seed of the waters may carry some seeds, but some agency there must be. In the case of the tares, it was certain that a person was responsible; and that the person must be an enemy was self-evident, at least to the owner of the field. Why should we, except as a matter of speculative intellectual interest, concern ourselves about the origin of sin beyond this plain truth that no candid man can ignore: "An enemy hath done this." As a matter of fact, Jesus does not go deeper into this question. With the fact of sin and its remedy he is deeply concerned; of its origin he has but little to say, so far as the gospels show. Paul is the one who went into this matter in detail, and left us the profound doctrine of sin contained in the Epistle to the Romans. But even that exposition, though it throws much light on the relation of sin to the race in its unity, leaves us nothing more final, more practical, more applicable to the needs of a sinful soul, than this simple statement: "sin is the work of the devil; and therefore it is to be fought relentlessly. Jesus tells us later that the enemy is the devil (verse 39). In other words, tares are not a sort of by-product in the culture of wheat. Sin is not an incidental stage in the evolution of righteousness. It is fundamental, and to be fought, not to be educated out of men.

The difficulty was not, if we may trust the description, anybody who the tares looked too much like the wheat to be distinguished, even after the grain was headed out; but rather that their roots and stems were so intertwined in the thick growth that to pull up one was to destroy or injure the other.

The separation will be complete enough to satisfy anybody who the tares time comes. Burning for the tares, preservation for the Master's use for the wheat. "That the disciples should need an interpretation surprises us. But when we remember their other manifestations of spiritual dullness both before and after this, the wonder is diminished. One or two details, in fact, may be added even to the spiritually discerning—for example, the reapers, who are the angels.

**Teaching Hints.**  
Occasionally, in the case of a very familiar lesson, it is more useful to be on guard not to teach the wrong thing than it is to teach the well-known moral that lies on the surface. The parable of the tares is frequently perverted, by teachers and preachers, in two ways, both of which should be strictly avoided: (1) It is represented as teaching, as above suggested, that the tares which the devil sows in each person's heart are likely to crowd out the wheat. This is itself true, but not taught in the parable. The field is, not the heart; but the world. (2) It is represented as teaching, as an argument against heresy, that heretics, like the tares, are to be pulled up, one by one, and that it is not the duty of the church to exclude them at once, since the separation will be made at the Judgment. Thus the parable is used, e. g., as an argument against heresy, that heretics, like the tares, are to be pulled up, one by one, and that it is not the duty of the church to exclude them at once, since the separation will be made at the Judgment. Thus the parable is used, e. g., as an argument against heresy, that heretics, like the tares, are to be pulled up, one by one, and that it is not the duty of the church to exclude them at once, since the separation will be made at the Judgment.

**No Royal Road.**  
There is no royal road to God! The humblest clod Who kneels him down and dares Send one or maybe many prayers Up to the Heavens waits At Mercy's open gates. Trends it, eye, the elc have trod! There is no royal road to God! The chasing of the world, Are we, though on a throne, Or born low down to grieve and moan. All our inheritance is this: A thoroughfare to Eternal Bliss. That, if our eyes but see, is smooth and broad.

**Proctor Is Appalled.**  
Senator Proctor, while at Havana gave to Miss Clara Barton \$1,500 for the relief of the reconcentrados. He was deeply impressed by the horrible spectacle of misery which he saw during his trip to Matanzas. He found that the report sent to the American press concerning the ravages of famine and the destruction caused by war have not been in the least exaggerated. "The misery of the reconcentrados," he said, "is the most appalling spectacle that human sight can endure."

**President Dole Sends \$500.**  
A most substantial evidence of sympathy for the survivors of the Maine and the families of the victims came to hand at the Navy Department Thursday in the shape of a check for \$500 from President Dole of Hawaii.







## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, MAR. 10, 1898.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

There is an advertised letter in the post office for Charley Bradley.

Supervisor Patterson of Frederic township, was in town, Monday.

See Ike Rosenthal's new advertisement in another column.

BORN—March 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hanson, a son.

Stewart Sickler, of Pere Cheney, was in town, Monday.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek tp., was in town last Friday.

A. B. Corwin, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Friday.

BORN—March 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Benson, a son.

Save postage by subscribing for a Magazine, at J. W. Sorenson's.

L. E. Parker, of Beaver Creek tp., was in town last Friday.

J. Felling, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Friday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Wm. J. Johnson, the genial county clerk of Roscommon, was in town, Tuesday.

Call at the Store of Salling, Hanson & Co., and see the new display of Crescent Bicycles.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Funck, of South Branch, were in town last Saturday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Nels P. Buck has gone to Denmark for a visit with his mother, who is about 90 years of age.

Henry Jensen had a finger badly smashed by a log in the mill last Friday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

S. McIntyre has enjoyed a week's visit with his sister, Mrs. J. P. McKay, of Three Rivers.

Be prepared for our Friday and Saturday Sales. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Archie McKay returned from a successful business trip to Atlanta and Lewiston, last Saturday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Comrade Smith, of the Manistee Switch, lost his voice for the third time, last Thursday.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand bicycles in good condition, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 12th.

Regular meeting of Marvion W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 12th, at the usual hour.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Comrade L. D. Whipple was able to come down town last Friday to have his pension papers filled out.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Thursday and Friday.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest tp., was in town last Thursday, selling a fine lot of dressed fish.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains tp., who sold his farm to A. Merrill, will move to Rathbun, Gratiot county.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Rochester Lamps in the Masonic hall are so satisfactory that the Macabees ordered two for their hall, Monday.

Regular meeting of Marvion Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was the guest of Mrs. R. P. Forbes, last week, returning to her home on Saturday.

Comrade Henry Mansur, optician, returned from a successful business trip to Lewiston, last Friday, and left for West Branch, Saturday.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Lewiston Journal has a would-be "funny-man" for an editor. His effusions last week would bring a grin on the face of a monkey—wrench. If he keeps on he will ruin himself for the newspaper business and will be competing with Eli Perkins on the lecture platform.

Frank Barber, of Center Plains, and one of the prosperous farmers of that township, was in town Tuesday, and made us a pleasant call.

John Hagerty, of Frederic, was in town, Tuesday, and made us a call. He reports business in Frederic as being better than ever this winter.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Cassie Bates came home from Gaylord, Monday for a short visit, and to attend the meeting of the Eastern Star.

Mrs. Bailey went to Waters, yesterday, to join her husband, who is working for the Stevens Lumber Company.

The weather during last week was beautiful. The month came in very lamb like and we trust it will continue and go out in the same manner.

Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander returned from her two week's visit with friends and relatives at Detroit, Ann Arbor and Saginaw, last Saturday evening.

A. McKay, of Grayling, was in town yesterday in the interests of the Home Protective Association, an accident and sickness insurance company.—Atlanta Tribune.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Ladies of the village will be pleased to know, that Mrs. Hill has engaged additional help in her dress-making business. Miss Van Gieson, of Caro, is her assistant.

J. A. Breakey, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday, with mutton. One of his sheep brought over six dollars with the pelt. Sheep pays!

The Lelinc boys have taken a job of putting in some timber for Neil McDonald. They will bank on the South Branch at the Cady marsh.—Roscommon News.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Outside capitalists are figuring on putting in a beet sugar factory at Traverse City, providing the citizens will interest themselves \$50,000 worth.—Exchange.

Mrs. George Willis has returned from a pleasant visit at West Bay City, accompanied by Mrs. M. Stokoe, who will remain as her guest for a time.

The decorator of the office for the new Exchange Bank has made quite a transformation in its looks, and the work shows that he is an efficient and capable painter and paper-hanger.

S. Sickler, of Center Plains, has entered into a contract with parties in Washington, D. C., for a year, for the erection of a large building, and will remove to that city in a few days. We are sorry to see him go.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

O. Rodden was brought in from Higgins Lake camp, Friday, where he had his leg fractured by a rolling log. It was reduced by Dr. Insley, and he is resting at the home of his father-in-law, L. D. Whipple.

A farmer brought in two more wild cats on Monday, and sold the skins for fifty cents each. County Treasurer Kerr has thus far paid the bounty of \$3.00 each on 62 wildcats.—Alpena Pioneer.

Miss Mary McNeven, of Grayling, arrived in town to-day, and will make her brother, Wm. McNeven, a few days' visit, after which he will accompany her home and spend a few days in Grayling.—Lewiston Journal.

Roscommon shipped 23 car loads of potatoes last week, in one train, which left \$11,000 in cold cash among the farmers of that county.—Alpena Pioneer.

We congratulate our sister county on its big crop of potatoes and the large addition to its finances.

Wallace Wines, of Gaylord, was in town one day last week on his return from a trip to Atlanta and Lewiston, and made us a pleasant call. He worked for us for a week about ten years ago and we were pleased to see him.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Township elections occur this year on Monday, April 4th. Five weeks from last Monday. Candidates for the various positions must be scarce, or else they are chary about announcing what offices they aspire to. Speak up gentlemen, and we will try and assist you.

Summer will soon be here and our cyclists are already talking about reorganizing their club and making arrangements for building a cycle path to Frederic, Portage Lake, or down the river. It seems to us that a path to Portage Lake will benefit more riders than any other point. Now is the time to make the arrangements for when spring arrives the work must be done.

Gov. Plingree has called an extra session of the legislature, to convene on the 22d of this month.

Mrs. Lucy Bradshaw, aunt of Mrs. T. A. Carney, and who has been her guest since Christmas, returned home yesterday.

Topic for Christian Endeavor, Sunday evening, March 13th: "How to keep the Christian Endeavor Pledge," Matt. 25: 14-30. Mr. W. A. Masters, Leader.

All persons having dishes in their possession, belonging to the W. R. C. are requested to return them to the hall at their earliest convenience.

The O. E. Star, finished up their regular meeting, Monday evening, with a fine banquet in honor of Mrs. R. P. Forbes, who had been elected Worthy Matron.

MARRIED—March 9th, by Justice McElroy, Jacob Karstenholz and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, both of Center Plains. The groom is 60, and the bride 65 years old.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., of Lewiston, is making arrangements to put a new saw into their plant which will increase their output to a large extent.

Mrs. Hill has engaged Miss Ida Van Gieson, a first class cutter and fitter, who will help her in dress-making, and she will be pleased to have the ladies call and examine their work.

The Masonic hall is now lighted with two large Rochester lamps, purchased of Geo. L. Forbush, of Gaylord. For hall purposes they are superior to the arc electric light as there is no sputtering.

Messrs. L. B. Merrill, Geo. Thayer and Henry Oberhauser, all new comers in Center Plains township, made us a call, last Tuesday. They are the kind of men we are glad to see coming.

J. E. McKnight returned from his southern trip after a team, last Thursday, with a fine pair of black horses, weighing 1200 pounds and over. He found the price of horses much advanced from what he expected.

The Crawford County Exchange Bank, R. Hanson and N. Michelson, proprietors, H. A. Bauman, cashier, will be opened for business, next Monday. This firm will command the confidence of the community, and we predict a safe and successful business.

One of the High School pupils was suspended by Prof. Denkelman, last week, for continued ill conduct. He was finally allowed to return, by the Board, on terms, that fully sustain the principal in his action. Boys will be boys, but when they forget that they ought to be gentlemen, they deserve correction.

The proprietor of the ALPENA PIONEER, has sold it to Mr. E. S. Meers, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. The Pioneer was made the leading paper on the Eastern shore, under Mr. Hamill's management, and as his successor has had considerable newspaper experience, he will no doubt be able to conduct it as successfully as his predecessor.

John Naglefield, who has been employed by R. Hartnell for the last fourteen months, left with several cars of Norton's potatoes on Friday night. Monday he was found dead in one of the cars near Suspension bridge. He was an orphan but has a sister living in Detroit, and R. Hartnell left Wednesday noon for Niagara Falls to bring the body back to his sister in Detroit.—Otsego County Herald.

The Revival Services at the Presbyterian Church are attracting large congregations. Thus far the Evangelist has devoted his energies to getting the christian people to work. Commencing to-night he will preach to the unconverted, and those who attend may expect to hear their sins held up in plain language, as Mr. Jones is not afraid to call things by their right names. On Sunday morning there will be a Union Service in the Methodist Church. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a meeting for men only, at the Presbyterian Church. At this meeting the Evangelist will speak on "Playing the Fool." In the evening there will be a Union Service in the Opera House, at which there will be special music.

Consumption Positively Cured. Mr. R. B. Creeve, merchant of Chibow, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the greatest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

## OUR Great Cost Sale!

WILL CLOSE

ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1898.

NEXT WEEK

Will be the last chance you will have to buy Goods at

COST.

DON'T FORGET IT!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS,

CAPS, SHOES & CLOTHING.

all go at

COST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BEEF, WINE AND IRON,

OUR OWN MAKE,

ONLY FIFTY CENTS, A PINT BOTTLE.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF

BOX PAPER.

RANGING IN PRICE FROM

FIVE TO FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

AT THE

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE OF

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drugist.

Still at it. The same old crowd, consisting of the W. R. C. and a sprinkling of the G. A. R. surprised Mrs. J. M. Jones on last Friday evening by calling and presenting her with a fine dish, the gift of the W. R. C., as a memento in commemoration of her 48th birthday, and as a token of their sisterly affection. Light refreshments were served, and the evening was spent very pleasantly with games and conversation, until eleven o'clock, when they all retired, wondering who was the next lucky member of the party that would require dishing or pinning.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. Electric Bitters is a good all-nerve and tonic. Acts directly on stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 50c per bottle.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

When Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones were absent Friday evening, March 4th, about 25 of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. took possession of their home. When they returned Mrs. Jones tried to unlock the door, and to her great surprise found the room filled with her friends, who had gathered to celebrate her 48th birthday. Games were played as in younger days by the boys and girls. Light refreshments were served, after which the visitors were called to order, and in behalf of the corps a beautiful china fruit dish was presented to Mrs. Jones by their Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Wright. Mrs. Hemstead also made her a present of a very nice pin cushion. The evening was enjoyed by all present, and when they retired to their homes they wondered who would be the next one to surprise.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Head the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

## WE NEVER DO ANYTHING BY HALVES!

ALTHOUGH AT TIMES WE DO SELL MER-

CHANDISE THAT WAY.

THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL

100 CHILDREN'S SUITS, 100

SELECTED FROM REGULAR STOCK.

Some of which are slightly soiled, some are broken lots, while others are not desirable for us to sell at the regular prices.

Sizes average from 5 to 15 years. Former prices were \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and \$3.00. We offer you choice of any suit at

98 CENTS A SUIT.

IKE ROSENTHAL, Grayling, Michigan.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, &c., &c.

Just in! All the newest shades in Ladies' Kid Gloves, in hooks and clasps.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Take Notice! All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully, Nov. 11, 1898. S. S. CLAGGETT.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, J. S. PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.

ESTATE OF MARION GORPIN, Deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims to the matter of said estate, and six months from the date of said appointment, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice for proving Claims. IN ACCORDANCE with an order issued out of the Circuit Court in Chancery, at a special session of said court, held at the Court House in Grayling, Mich., on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1898,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons, having claims against the "Grayling Exchange Bank," are required to present the same to the Receiver, and make legal proof thereof on or before the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898.

RASMUS HANSON, Receiver.

Geo. L. Donovan, editor of the Ogemaw Republican, is totally blind, yet he runs a first-class newspaper, superintends the work, writes the editorials, and is making money out of his venture.—Detroit Journal. The Herald-Times of the same place to enable it to compete with the Republic, has a proof-reader that is teetotally blind, and through sympathy the eyes of the other employees are seriously affected.

Last Wednesday afternoon the commodious and pleasant home of Dr. W. H. Niles, in Oscoda County, was burned with all its contents, entailing a loss of nearly or quiet \$4000.00. The Dr. had accumulated a valuable library, which was consumed with all the furniture, pictures, wearing apparel, and one of the finest private collection of sea shells in the state, which Mrs. Niles had been collecting for the past forty years. Though he has passed the allotted three score and ten years, he is as ready to begin again, as though he was but twenty, and they will soon be ready, in some way, to greet their friends with the same hospitality that has been characteristic in the past.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of BAKER'S CURATIVE for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great, vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

3:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Su-

3:55 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7 3

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Ba

12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives

2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M

O. W. RIGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER the power of sale contained in mort-

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

Any one sending a sketch and description may

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 205 E. St., Washington, D. C.

The Best Hotel in Detroit

Can do more for you in the way of comfortable

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at GRAYLING, MICH.,

NOTICE is hereby given that the following

PATENTS

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



# CAPTAIN C. D. SIGSBEE, BRAVE AND COOL-HEADED COMMANDER OF THE MAINE.

LEONORA  
AND  
CHARLES  
SIGSBEE



CAPT. CHARLES D. SIGSBEE'S home—rather the home of his family, for a navy officer has no home but his ship—is in a pleasant little house in Riggs place, Washington, D. C. Sigsbee married a daughter of Gen. Lockwood shortly after the close of the war, and they have three children. The eldest daughter was married a short time ago to Ensign Kittelle of the navy, who is stationed on the dispatch boat Dolphin. The home life of the Sigsbees always has been exceedingly pleasant, the captain himself having had several pleasant assignments in Washington, where he has been a figure of note. Mrs. Sigsbee comes of military stock and is used to the alarms of war. Her house at Washington is the rendezvous for naval officers at the capital, by whom she is highly esteemed.

Of medium height, with broad shoulders, a spare frame, and hair and mustache just beginning to turn gray, Capt. Sigsbee looks like a man capable of coping with almost every difficulty which might arise in the service. In fact, his experience in almost every branch of the navy has fitted him for emergencies. Born in Albany, Ontario, May 25, 1852, he was sent to the United States at the age of five, and moved to New York and was appointed as a cadet in the naval academy from that State in 1870. After being graduated in 1873 he was appointed ensign and stationed on the Monongahela, where he remained a year. When he was sent to the old Brooklyn and took a part in the battle of Mobile Bay under Farragut in 1864.

Sigsbee's war during the war was noticeable for its efficiency, and he did not have to wait long for promotion. He was made a lieutenant in 1867 and assigned to the steamer Ashcroft in the Asiatic squadron. He was promoted to be a lieutenant commander in 1868, a commander in 1872, and has been a captain for several years. He has passed several years at the naval academy, and has been connected with the hydrographic department in Washington. From 1873 to 1879 he was in charge of the coast survey steamer Blake, which thoroughly explored the Gulf of Mexico. While on the Blake Capt. Sigsbee invented a system of deep soundings which has since been adopted by all marine men. He also invented a gravitation trap which would bring up water from any certain depth required. Capt. Sigsbee had two years' experience on the European station in command of the old Kearsarge.

It was only a short time ago the Maine was on her way back to Tompkinsville from a cruise in Long Island Sound. When about opposite port 42, East River, she came suddenly into a kind of pocket formed by a Mallory Line steamer, a tug with two railroad boats of freight cars, and two excursion boats—the Isabella and the Chancellor—both crowded to the rails with passengers. The Maine, forced out of her course, was bearing down directly on the Isabella, whose pilot had either misunderstood or disregarded the signals. At this crisis Capt. Sigsbee took personal command of his vessel, and instantly ordered the engines reversed and the wheel put hard-a-port. The great warship came about with a celerity that astonished all beholders and headed directly in shore, while the Isabella, with her load of passengers, passed by in safety, scarcely four feet clear of the ironclad's stern. Then the Maine ran bow on into the pier, sunk two railroad boats with twenty cars on board, jammed the plates of her bow, and in less than ten minutes had damaged property worth thousands of dollars, but the thousand lives on the excursion boats were saved. The Navy Department was pleased at this action and the captain was commended in a personal letter by the Secretary of the Navy.

That Capt. Sigsbee is a fearless man in the discharge of his duty is shown by his conduct during the war and his coolness in averting a collision in the East River. Personally, also, he has the great quality of bravery. During the war he was on duty with the North Atlantic blockading squadron. One day a midshipman fell overboard. The sea was heavy, and the Monongahela was traveling along at a good speed. As the cry of "man overboard" reached his ears Sigsbee seized the end of a piece of rope and plunged into the sea. A few strokes brought him to the midshipman, who was hurt by his fall and unable to swim. Sigsbee manfully clung to the rope and held the boy's head above water until the pair were rescued by a boat.

Capt. Sigsbee would be a rich man did he not belong to the navy. Inventions made by naval officers are considered to be the property of the United States. His scheme, devised in the Gulf of Mexico, for deep sea soundings, and his gravitation trap for bringing up water from any required depth have proved of great value to mariners all over the world. Had he been able to take out patents on them in his own name his royalties would have been immense. Take him for all in all, he is not only a good naval officer, but a cool, shrewd man, and is popular among his fellows.

## CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Charles Lundbeck Claims a Sure Remedy for This Dangerous Disease. Dr. Charles Lundbeck, who, with Dr. Carl Elststrom, claims to have discovered a positive cure for pneumonia, is a well-known physician and pathologist in Brooklyn. The two physicians have been experimenting a long time on the cure, and say that it works like a charm. No drugs are used. A quantity of blood is drawn from the patient in amount varying with his strength. The average quantity would be about fifty grams. The blood is then prepared by a process in which heat and time play parts in making the desired serum.

DR. CHARLES LUNDBECK.

When the blood has been prepared it is injected into the patient from a hypodermic syringe. Patient lies on the lungs had been solid-covered in from ten to twelve hours. The serum renders the bacilli of pneumonia harmless and thus effects a cure. Dr. Lundbeck, as soon as he satisfies himself that his serum will act in all kinds of cases, will publish his discovery to the world, after the custom of all men of science. Dr. Lundbeck has been in practice in Brooklyn for twenty years, and is prominently associated with Swedish singing societies. Dr. Elststrom, his collaborator, is also a Swede and a graduate of the Carolinska Medical Institute of Stockholm.

A Look of Napoleon's Hair. A unique souvenir of the great Napoleon is kept in the family of his old nurse and attendant, being now in the possession of Prof. Bagley, of Abilene, Kan. He is a native of the island of St. Helena, and his mother was one of the intimates of the guardians of Napoleon. When the Emperor lay dying his old nurse stole to his side and clipped from his head a lock of hair.

Part of the lock she gave to Mr. Bagley's mother and she gave it to her son. It is kept in a bottle and is black and gray, with a trace of brown. For forty years the bottle has been kept in a dark room, that the hair may not be injured by the light. There are about forty strands in all. The relic is held at a great value by the possessor. He has also some cloth from the coffin, a medal given by Napoleon and some other minor souvenirs from the island of St. Helena.

The only other portion of the body of Napoleon known to be on this continent is a single hair that Richard Watson Glider once owned. He kept it in his watch case. When the watch was repaired he forgot to tell the jeweler of the precious contents. When he went to get it he asked: "Did you find anything in the case?" "Yes," replied the workman, "there was a hair in there, but it is all right now—I blew it out."

"You blew out a piece of Napoleon Bonaparte," said the editor of the Century.

A Sober-Faced Humorist. From the present Lord Tennyson's "Memories" of his father we take the following story: "Another most amusing friend of mine was Edward Fitzgerald, an Irishman, the specialty of whose humor it was that, the more comical were his words, the more solemn his face always became. I remember an illustration of this. After a large evening party, when nearly all the guests had departed, the rest remained to smoke. In that party was a man celebrated for his passion for titles. On this occasion he exceeded himself. All his talk was of the rich and great. 'Yesterday, when I was riding with my friend, the Duke of Devonshire, I saw the Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday last the Marquis of Salisbury remarked to me: "I was on for a long time; the party listened, some amused, some bored. Edward Fitzgerald was the first to rise. He lighted a pipe, passed out of the room, stood still with the lock of the door in his hand, and looked back. "He could change his countenance into anything he pleased. It had then exchanged in a moment its usual merry look for one of profound—nay, hopeless—dejection. Slowly and sadly he spoke: "I once knew a lord, too; but he is dead!" "Slowly, sadly, he withdrew, closing the door with a roar of laughter."

So far, the doctors have persuaded people to have everything else cut out but their tongues. The men who used to start newspapers are now writing lodges.

## WILES OF THE GUIDE.

Somehow the Best Fishing Grounds Are Always on the Other Side.

Being a scientific fisherman, he is an oracle on all matters pertaining to piscatorial pastimes. He carries three tackle-boxes and every tray is full. He has the finest rods, reels, flies, spoons, trolley lines, and hooks. He is prepared to take anything from muskellunge to minnows.

"One thing I want to tell you," he said to the comparative novice. "At all these island lakes the fishing is on the other side. Stop off at any resort, hire a guide, tell him you want the best there is, and it's 99 to 1 he'll pull for the other shore, no matter how many miles have to be traversed. He will take you to the favorite haunts of the gamy black bass. Incidentally he will see that you get a few big fish weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds each, that you may take them home and astonish your friends."

"What you really get is a couple of pickerel, a perch, possibly a couple of walleyed pike, a few roach bass, and some sun fish. There is always an explanation for this vast discrepancy between hope and realization. The day is too bright; it's too windy; the lake is too rough, or the appetite of the fish has been taken in their desire to get further upstream. You have the same experience every day, for these guides are wiser than serpents and keep you in a flutter of joyful anticipation 'through an entire season. Figure it up and you'll find that most of your money is spent in going to and fro from the other side of the lake."

"Last season I dissected some bass that I bought, found that they were feeding on crabs—hunted out the rock bottom in the lake and took 15 of the gamy beauties in one afternoon. The guides acted just as though I had jumped a gold claim of theirs, but I kept quiet and caught bass while the guides kept taking the other fellows across the lake in the morning and back at night. Just to make the whole thing plain, prospect till you find out where the fish are and then go after them." Detroit Free Press.

Chinese Justice for Pirates. They make short work of pirates in China. In July last a vessel in charge of Chung Kwei, the son of a wealthy merchant at Singapore, while on its way to Canton, was seized and run aground by pirates and looted of its full cargo of silks and money. The Canton authorities immediately sent a gunboat down the river and the pirates, twenty in number, were captured. They were taken in triumph to San Ling, near Canton, and were condemned by a military tribunal and beheaded in the course of a few hours.

# CARRYING MAIL IN CANADA.

Dogs Drag Sledges Two Thousand Miles Over Snow and Ice.

One of the most romantic and picturesque mail services in the Universal Postal Union is that of Northern Canada. Of the several long-mail routes penetrating the great wilderness lying between Canada's northern frontier and the Arctic ocean there is one that runs almost due north a distance of 2,012 miles beyond the railroad terminus. It is the route from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fort McPherson, on Peel river, near the Arctic coast. The winter mail for Fort McPherson is known as the "Mackenzie River packet." With the exception of 170 miles by horse sleigh, it is hauled the entire distance on sledges drawn by dogs. On that route, as on most others, there are only two mails a year. The summer "packet" is taken down the Athabasca, Slave and Mackenzie rivers on steamers owned by the Hudson Bay company. The route next in length is that from Selkirk, a few miles north of Winnipeg, to York Factory, on Hudson bay, being 680 miles. The winter packet is hauled by dog train. In summer it goes about 300 miles by steamer, and the remainder of the distance by canoe. The Peace river packet is carried in a similar manner over a distance of 620 miles, from Edmonton to McLeod's Fort, in the Rocky Mountains. The Moose Fort packet runs between the Hudson Bay company's post on Lake Temiscamingue and Moose Fort on James bay, covering 420 miles. In summer the mail goes by canoe; in winter it is hauled on a toboggan drawn by men.

The mail matter to and from points north of the Government postoffices in Canada is placed in charge of the Hudson Bay company, and delivered along with the company's mail. Their packet arrangements are such that every post in the northern department is periodically communicated with.

The mail is usually contained in a box 2½ feet long by 1½ feet high, the width of the sledge. Into this a surprising amount of postal matter is pressed. The box is lashed to the tail of the sledge, the fore part being packed with blankets, flour, tea and pork for the "tripsters," and white fish for the dogs. It is the custom of the Hudson Bay company never to send less than two men with the mail. One of them—the "tracker"—goes a considerable distance in advance to break a trail, while the driver brings up the rear. The "tripsters" average 30 miles a day. At night they bivouac on the snow, with nothing but a blanket between them and the aurora borealis, while the thermometer may fall to 60 degrees below zero. At each Hudson Bay company post the mail is transferred to a fresh relay of men and dogs.

In former years so jealously was all excess in mail matter guarded against that the carriage of newspapers was disallowed, with the exception of an annual file of the Montreal Gazette.

in the same section that he was original, daring, and successful. She begged him to advertise his abilities, but he sternly rebuked her for asking him to transgress the ethics of the profession. "But you know how it is when a bright woman sets her head. The doctor's office was a shabby little den, without carpet, window shades, pictures, or anything else but the plainest furniture. He resisted all her efforts to change this.

"One evening he came home from a thirty-six hours' stay with a patient to find that office so transformed in velvet carpet, tapestries, and pictures that he flatly declined to enter it. His wife was away on a visit. Men had been there, done the work, and disappeared. There were no bills, the home merchants knew nothing, and the doctor was so mad that he advertised everything for sale.

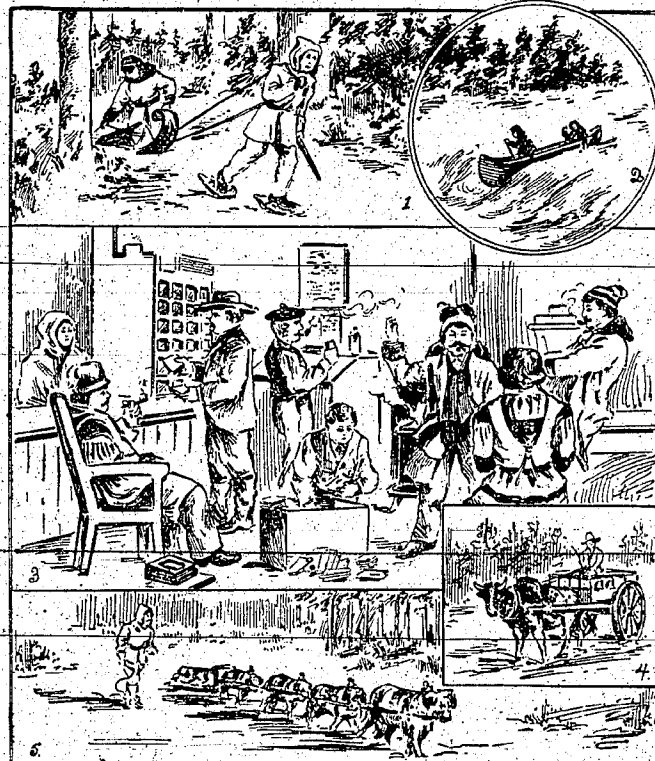
"The thing was told in the local papers as a huge joke, and, incidentally, there were related some of the stories of how he took people apart and put them together again. City papers copied and city doctors ridiculed. This riled Blank; he proved that he had worked greater wonders than were credited to him, and he was famous. The means and the end were the work of the little woman who had figured them out before giving a secret commission to furnish that office."—Detroit Free Press.

## WINTER IN HOLLAND.

Cold Winter Fun in a Country Where Skaters Abound.

In Holland the fun of winter life takes many forms, and winter facilitates locomotion as the highways of summer available for boats become the best thoroughfares for those who skate. In this way, directly the ice bears, visits are made and distances traveled which cannot be done in summer; and, instead of going round and round as we do here on a small confined space, the Dutch make-up-a-party-and-pay-a-visit to some neighboring town or village. A bright winter's morning is always exhilarating; how much more so when cheerful company, free exercise, variety of character, and constant change of scene all tend to make the day as a red letter one. Should the frost be sufficiently severe, a river is most interesting, being on a large scale and partaking more of the character of a fair, which is the case, for instance, on the Maas, at Rotterdam.

The Maas runs very strongly, and the difficulty is for the first coating of ice to form. When a severe frost catches the still water during the night, then "once begun, soon done," and the crews who turn into their berths at night, wake up in the morning to find them selves frozen in. The canals naturally soon freeze over, and the boat traffic is supplied by baggage sledges, large and small. Near dwelling houses, are seen little box-sledges for the children. These are the same as the seventeenth century contrivances—the child,



MAIL SERVICE OF NORTHERN CANADA.

which was forwarded to the company's headquarters at Fort Garry for general purposes. Now, however, newspapers and magazines comprise the bulk of the inward-bound packets. In 1873 the colonists organized a monthly mail service between Fort Garry—now Winnipeg—and Fort Ripley, Minn., then the most advanced of the United States postoffices. The building of the Canadian Pacific railroad has put an end to this greater part of the old packet in North-western Canada.

In the illustration the numbers refer to the following subjects: (1) The Moose Fort packet nearing Abitibi House; (2) York Factory packet descending the latitude for form, great scope for variety of gear, harness, and trappings. They are generally rather of the swan outline, the sleighers sitting in the Hayes river; (3) Interior of postoffice at Hudson Bay post; (4) an express-bound for Manitoba House; and (5) the Mackenzie river packet traveling due north, 2,012 miles beyond the railway terminus.

## MADE HIM FAMOUS.

Bright Wife of the Doctor Had Some Scheming of Her Own.

"Know him?" asked one of the two men talking at the corner as he nodded toward a handsome old gentleman just passing by. "No? Well, sir, that's Dr. Blank, the noted surgeon. I have known him ever since we used to frequent the same swimming hole. Just how long that was before the war I'm not going to say. He beat me in the race for the girl that he married, and if he hadn't the chances are that the doctor would still be driving, night and day, over a little back country, attending to a practice that couldn't pay if it wanted to.

"When they were back there in the woods and he was performing operations that no other member of the profession had thought of undertaking, she gathered from the talk of friendly doc-

sits with just-room for his feet, and with stick in each hand, pushes astern and propels itself ahead. The adult sledges are in some cases simply gregarious, as the opportunity affords great body, the driver perched at the bows, as on the tail, the sweeping-irons following the curve of the swan's neck; over these run the reins. One horse generally constitutes the team.

An American Artist. Most of New York's noted society beauties have been painted by a woman whose miniatures long ago became famous, and she was noted as the most successful and fashionable artist in that line that New York possessed. Now this fortunate artist is in London, where she painted a miniature of the Prince of Wales in the costume that he wore at the famous ball given by the Duchess of Devonshire. The privilege of painting this would have been in itself honor enough for most artists, but in addition the Prince sent the artist a diamond heart-plate, which represented Persimmon, the Prince's horse, in diamonds, with the jockey's colors done in enamel. After the fact of the presentation became public the price of her miniatures went up to \$1,000, and persons are wondering if the influence of the Prince of Wales' patronage will be strong enough to have the same effect in New York.—New York Sun.

## Honors of War.

"Honors of war" is the privilege allowed to the enemy on capitulation of being permitted to retain their arms. This is the highest honor a victor can pay a vanquished foe.

We have noticed that since the women wear silk petticoats, it takes less protection than formerly to make them kick.

"Yes, my sight improved just as soon as I was 'planted postmaster.' "How do you account for it?" "Readin' postal cards."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# NEWS OF OUR STATE.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Inspected St. Joseph Harbor—Railway Collision at Alma—Killed by a Train at Grand Rapids—David—Seoley Pleads Guilty of Bigamy.

Inspected St. Joe Harbor. After several years of earnest endeavor on the part of prominent local citizens and the expenditure of \$1,000 yearly, the river and harbor commission of Congress finally consented to visit St. Joseph, and look over the condition of the harbor to subsequently decide whether or not the \$420,000 asked for by Congressman Hamlin be appropriated. The visit of this committee is looked upon as an especial favor by St. Joseph business men.

Alma Railroad Smash-Up. A bad wreck occurred on the Ann Arbor Railroad at Alma. A double-header freight train ran into the rear of a freight train standing on the track. The engineer of the on-coming train reversed the engine a good distance back, but the momentum of the double-header and fifty cars on a down grade was too great and it dashed into the other train, smashing and ditching four cars, two flour, one feed and one leather. Both engines were badly and other cars slightly damaged.

State Land in Tax Sale. Three business blocks owned by the State in Lansing is located, were returned delinquent for a sidewalk tax a year ago and in February were purchased by a couple of tax-title dealers. The property is valued at \$35,000 and the price paid by the dealers was \$10. The tax sale is probably the largest State property sale exempt from taxation, but the purchasers propose to fight the case.

Seoley Guilty of Bigamy. David Seoley changed his plea of not guilty to guilty to the charge of bigamy in the circuit court at Kalamazoo. This action was taken upon appeal, as Under Sheriff Eberstein has been in New York State securing witnesses by which the prosecution proposed to prove Seoley's first marriage to Miss Margaret McComb at Leroy, N. Y.

Struck by a Train. William Maybue, the farmer who was struck by a train in Grand Rapids, died of his injuries without having regained consciousness. He was 50 years old and had no family. He drove upon the crossing without taking the precaution to observe the signals and the collision followed, both his horses being killed and his sleigh wrecked.

St. Joseph Mother's Mad Act. St. George Davidson, aged 28, left her home at St. Joseph at midnight, in a night dress, with her 2-weeks-old child in her arms. The woman, with the child, jumped into the river. The woman's body was recovered at daybreak. The body of the babe was carried out into the lake. Insanity caused the deed.

Big Steamer Launched. The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company's big steel side-wheel steamer City of Erie, which, when completed, will be the finest and one of the fastest steamers on the great lakes, was successfully launched from the Detroit Dry Dock Company's yards at Wyandotte.

Mrs. Perry Hannah Is Dead. At Traverse City Mrs. Ann A. Hannah, aged 63, wife of Hon. Perry Hannah, died after four weeks' illness of pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah were married January 1, 1832, and came to that region soon after. They were the founders of Traverse City.

One Was Taken, the Other Left. Lewis and Frank Nehring went to Alpena from Oscineke in a sleigh, and while returning were struck by an express train. Frank was killed, but Lewis was uninjured.

State News in Brief. John Weir shot and killed a large wildcat in Tawas City.

The cost of paving Main street at Ann Arbor will be about \$20,000.

Grand Rapids bicycle factories will put out 17,500 wheels this season.

After several years' idleness the paper mill at Dundee is running again.

Life Lake people are working to secure the location of a grist mill in the village.

Carsonville with a population of 900 inhabitants has two licensed liquor dealers.

An agent for a Klondike company has picked up 100 good sleigh dogs at Calumet.

The primary room of the Schoolcraft public school is caused because of diphtheria.

Stockholders went a receiver for the St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Street Railway.

Frank Post, formerly of Wayne County, but now of Dover, has killed ten wildcats, an old bear and three cubs this winter.

The stockholders of the defunct Fenton bank will be called upon to furnish \$40,000 in order to pay the depositors in full.

Dowagiac is bragging about its record as a healthy city. The annual death rate is only 5.5 per thousand of population.

Wm. S. Dowling was fined for employing a boy under 14 years of age in his blind factory at Kalamazoo, complaint being made by Factory Inspector Geo. Gunn.

Mrs. Fannie McCracken, an art teacher in the college at Benton Harbor, has fallen heir to about \$100,000 by the death of a relative, St. Cloud, Minn. It is to be paid in installments and \$14,000 is the first received.

The plumbing establishment of H. H. & S. H. Avery, on Corliss street, Jackson, was badly damaged by fire. Damage to stock, about \$2,500, and to the buildings, \$500.

The question of bonding the village for \$9,000 for electric lights will be voted on by the people of Richmond this spring. A year or so ago the proposition was defeated.

The First State Savings Bank of Marine City has been purchased by George W. and T. F. Moore of Port Huron, and will hereafter be run as a private bank, the old name being dropped.

Rev. Simpson W. Horner, who received a call to Portland, Maine, has decided to remain with the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, at Bay City.

The O'Connor Transportation Company filed articles of association at Benton Harbor. Capital stock \$50,000, 100 per cent. paid in. Stockholders are the O'Connors and Norman Clifford of Chicago and Roscoe D. Farmer of Benton Harbor.

It is reported that the Buss machine works of Holland have received an order from the government for a large war gun. W. I. Buss, the manager, does not deny the rumor, but says he is not at liberty to make any statement in regard to the matter.

Grayling is to have a new bank in the near future.

Almont is talking of putting in an electric light system.

J. F. Humon has been appointed postmaster at Mill Creek.

The farmers of Montague township have organized a grange.

H. A. Hopkins will take charge of the St. Clair postoffice on April 1.

North Branch's new creamery is completed and ready for business.

An eagle measuring eight feet from tip to tip was killed in Hanover township.

Willie Stockwell of St. Johns was killed in the head by a fractious horse and killed.

Another natural gas well has been struck on the Marcotte farm near Port Huron.

Mrs. Wm. Rose and her mother were badly injured in a runaway accident at Bay City.

W. W. Congleton, of West Bloomfield, a wealthy bachelor farmer, committed suicide by hanging.

Richard Schuler, a deaf mute, was run down by a light engine at Port Huron and fatally injured.

John Grimbocki, a 15-year-old boy living near Pinconning, had his right forearm shot off while hunting.

Wm. Everedson, aged 52 years, of Monroe Center, was struck on the head by a falling windmill and killed.

Wm. A. Wait, a Michigan Central line man, fell from a telegraph pole near New Buffalo and was fatally injured.

The schools at Sparta have been reopened, after a two weeks' vacation on account of scarlet fever in the village.

The dwelling of Charles Hollenbeck at Lapeer was wrecked by an explosion of coal gas and burned. The family escaped.

Nicholas Van Velken, a 9-year-old Grand Rapids boy, was hit on the head by a falling icicle and probably fatally injured.

John G. Smith of Beaverton, while sawing lumber in his mill, lost about half his hand, which was drawn into the machinery.

Cor. Pingree has appointed M. L. Robinson county agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for Kalamazoo County.

Bert Ryan and Charles Calkins of Holly, who were found guilty on a charge of arson, were each sentenced to seven years at Jackson.

C. B. Hathorn of Ypsilanti, supposed to be a detective, died at the Hotel Richfield from a dose of poison taken with suicidal intent.

Fire late at night destroyed every building on Main street in Watersmeet, except one. The village is without a system of water works.

Mrs. William H. Phillips, wife of a Grand Rapids saloonist, committed suicide by taking arsenic. Ill health made her despondent.

C. A. Foss, assistant pastor of the First M. E. Church, at Port Huron, has resigned from the ministry to engage in newspaper work.

The home of Dr. Elmer Rouse at Benton Harbor was robbed of papers, jewelry and cash to the value of several hundred dollars. No clew.

Clare Buck, one of North Adams' bad boys, has been sentenced to seventy days in the Detroit house of correction for assaulting his mother.

James Moore, a 15-year-old son of Chas. Moore, east of Birmingham, had two fingers and his thumb blown off by the explosion of a dynamite cap.

Earl Burtless, aged 21, of Franklin, was released from jail at Adrian. He had been incarcerated for three months under the poor debtors' act.

Joseph Theison, a farmer living near Centerline, sold all of his possessions and has started for the Alaskan gold fields with about \$3,000 in cash.

The water works plant at Escanaba having been sold by the sheriff, it is expected that the former will be organized soon to run the plant.

Monies is raising havoc with the attendance at the schools in Calhoun County, there being a number of pupils in nearly every district ill with the disease.

All the street railway property and franchises in Detroit are now owned by the interests represented by Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland and Albert Pack of Detroit.

A tabulated statement made from the official army register, shows that there are 66 officers on the active list and 21 on the retired list from the State of Michigan.

A brother of August Vickstrom, of Calumet, was one of the victims of the Maine disaster. Three other Finns, who were killed or drowned, were well known in Calumet.

The banking house of Josiah E. Just & Co., at South Lyons, has closed its doors for the purpose of liquidating. This move was made necessary by the death of Josiah E. Just.

The farmers around Mt. Morris are becoming quite interested in the sugar beet business, and there will probably be a large number of acres of the beets planted this coming year.

In one week recently twenty-three carloads of potatoes were shipped from Roscommon, in return for which the farmers of the county put some \$11,000 in cash into their pockets.

While Mrs. Robert Withersbee and her little boy, who live six miles south of Utica, were sleigh riding the horse ran away, throwing both out. They were terribly cut and bruised.

A man named Rife, while working in a camp a few miles from Cheboygan, was struck by a falling maple tree. His head was cut, one of his legs was smashed and he was otherwise injured.

No trace has been discovered of Alton Dunton, the farmer who disappeared from his home near West Branch last January, although hunting parties have been out looking during the past month.

The steadily increasing agricultural interests of Delta County are making a flume more and more of a necessity, and it is probable that a company will be formed soon to erect one at Escanaba.

Many of the school districts in the northern part of the State are just finding out that they are entitled to \$10 per quarter from the Federal Government for each full-blooded Indian who attends the public schools. There are many districts in the northern counties where enough Indians attend the school to more than pay the entire cost of maintaining the schools.

Motorman O. W. Sprague had his left arm dislocated at the elbow and his forearm broken near the wrist in a collision between his car and an Ann Arbor freight train at Owasco. Seven passengers in the street car were uninjured. The brake failed to hold.

Labor Commissioner Cox is slated over the fact that since Jan. 1, the four principal features of the factory inspection law have been sustained by the courts. Convictions have been scored of violators relative to overtime, the ejection of an inspector, failure to furnish certificates in cases of children between the ages of 14 and 16, and the employment of children under the legal age.







